

William Newman
7 Muchista Place
Summer Street
Buckham

Donconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 349.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

GENTLEMEN,—My high position on the Poll as now officially declared, and being so placed by recorded numbers which nearly double those of any former election, and the seal and earnestness manifested by those who have borne me to this victory, astonishing even to me, whose hopes of the industrious classes of Southwark were so high—has so affected me that I can, now that the excitement of the contest is over, scarcely find words wherewith to express my heartfelt gratitude, not so much for the proud position I occupy, as the manner in which it has been attained.

In fourteen public meetings—so energetic, and yet so peaceful—deep principles have been manifested that do credit to the heads and hearts of the working classes, to whom, above all, I offer my most grateful thanks.

To the Honorary Secretary, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and to the noble staff of unpaid Committees that have so zealously and successfully assisted me in what I view as a great moral triumph of principles, I also tender my gratitude.

I feel deeply the sacred duty I have now undertaken; and shall endeavour, in social and municipal, in moral and religious measures—especially those connected with ecclesiastical polity—to prove myself worthy of the confidence and affection have obtained among the Electors and Non-Electors of Southwark.

I am, Gentlemen, yours most sincerely,

APLEY PELLATT.

Central Committee Room, George Inn, Borough,
July 9, 1852.

TO THE ELECTORS OF LAMBETH.

GENTLEMEN,—Although our long political connexion is dissolved, it is gratifying to me that 3,829 electors—a number nearly equal to that which returned another of the candidates—have recorded their undiminished confidence in one who had, in their judgment, and according to his own convictions, faithfully and honourably, through a long Parliamentary career, discharged his duty to you and to his country.

This unequivocal testimony commands my deepest gratitude: it is an unspeakable consolation for the loss I have sustained; to have received it from so large and enlightened a body of my late constituents; and if, in my hours of retirement, I should, after so long a habit of public life, sometimes dwell with regret upon our separation, I shall also fall back upon the sweet and compensating recollection of that disinterested support which I received from a large band of public spirited men, who, at great inconvenience to themselves, aided me throughout the contest, and whose feelings towards me expanded, at its crisis, into the most affecting evidence of personal regard.

That those feelings are reciprocated with a warmth which I should in vain attempt to express, they well know,—and be assured, Electors of Lambeth, that I retain for you all sentiments such as you have a title to expect from one so long honoured by your confidence.

May every blessing wait upon you, and

Believe me still your faithful friend,

C. TENNYSON DEYNOCOURT.

AT A MEETING OF THE DAWN INSTITUTE COMMITTEE, held at 18, WOOD-STREET, July 5, 1852.

Rev. THOMAS BINNEY in the Chair.
Rev. Edward Matthews, of the American Free Baptist Mission, accompanied by his brother, attended, and was heard in support of his statement, that the Rev. Josiah Henson is not the duly accredited Agent of the Dawn Institute; and also in relation to an address dated Bristol, March 26, 1852, and signed Edward Matthews.

Rev. Josiah Henson and Mr. Scoble were also present, and were heard in reply.

Mr. Matthews having declared that he had nothing further to say,
It was unanimously resolved—
“That this Committee do adjourn unto the 12th inst., to consider what resolutions it will be their duty to publish as the result of their investigation.”

At an ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE DAWN INSTITUTE COMMITTEE, held at WOOD-STREET JULY 12, 1852.

The Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, in the Chair.
It was resolved—
“That, after careful consideration of the documents produced by Mr. Matthews, and of the facts which were ascertained at their last meeting, this Committee is of the judgment, that the Rev. Josiah Henson is the duly accredited agent of the Dawn Institute, and that the charges which have been so assiduously circulated in this country against his reputation are false and calumnious, deserving the severest reprobation of Christians of every name.”

It was resolved furthermore—
“That, inasmuch as Mr. Matthews, after close questioning, was constrained to admit, that what purported to be a resolution of a public meeting at Chatham, Canada West, in condemnation of Mr. Henson, is a forgery, such resolution never having been passed at all; and, inasmuch as Mr. Matthews has been forced to admit, moreover, that since he knew the said resolution to be a forgery he has still circulated it, this Committee feels itself bound, sorrowfully, but most distinctly, to express, not only their severest condemnation of such an infamous attempt to ruin the character of Mr. Henson, but also their surprise, that any religious institution should identify itself with men who, under the pretext of sympathy with the Fugitive Slaves, are so seriously threatening to bring the efforts of their real friends into disrepute.”

It was also resolved—
“That these resolutions be advertised in the ‘Morning Advertiser,’ the ‘Patriot,’ the ‘British Banner,’ the ‘Nonconformist,’ the ‘Evangelical,’ and ‘Baptist Magazines,’ and also in such American publications as may be deemed desirable.”

T. BINNEY, Chairman.

THE HOT WEATHER—ECONOMICAL LUXURIES.

BERDOE'S Superior Light Summer Palliums, and Frock Coats of all kinds. Morning, Business, Sea-side, Rusticating, &c., Coats, in great variety, at reduced, free-trade charges. A large stock for selection.
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THE Committee formed for the purpose of promoting Christian Emigration to Port Phillip, beg to announce that they have made arrangements for that splendid First-Class Ship “HYDERABAD,” 1,000 Tons Burden, CAPTAIN CASTLE, to sail from the East India Dock, Blackwall, on the 28th of AUGUST. Every particular in a prospectus, which can be had on application to the Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, 2, Fountain-place, City-road, London, by enclosing a stamped and directed envelope.

The “Hyderabad” is seven feet three ‘tween decks.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION. TRAINING INSTITUTION, HOMERTON COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the 1st of September. Young men between the ages of 18 and 30, and Young Women between the ages of 17 and 25 years, of decided piety, desirous of devoting themselves to the work of Voluntary Education, in schools connected with the Board, and wishing to become Candidates, may apply personally, or by letter, to

WILLIAM RUTT, Secretary.
Homerton College, Homerton, Middlesex,
July, 1852.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TWENTY-EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX per cent., declared on the 14th inst., is PAYABLE to the Shareholders, without deduction of Income-tax, at the Office of the Company, No. 62, King William-street, London-bridge, between the hours of TEN and FOUR.

July 16, 1852.

By order of the Board,
THOS. PRICE, Secretary.

TO JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.

E. F. GRAVESTOCK, Grocer and Baker, High-street, Dunstable, is in immediate want of a clever, honest man to manage the Baking branch of his trade. Wages 5s. per week, with board and lodging.

WANTED, by a Bookseller and Stationer in the Eastern Counties, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT. References required.
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GENTLEMEN are prepared for any University, Military and Naval Academy, and for Professional and General Puruits. Of many that have been prepared there, none as yet have failed.
Redlands, near Bristol. SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Principal.

LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, GREEN-HOUSE, LIGHTCLIFFE, NEAR HALIFAX.

THE MISSES WALL beg to announce to their Friends and the Public, that their Seminary for Young Ladies will re-open on Tuesday, the 27th instant.

EDUCATION FOR SCIENCE AND COMMERCE. EIGHT RESIDENT PUPILS ONLY.

TERMS, 25 GUINEAS PER ANNUM, ENTIRELY INCLUSIVE.
A Separate Bed, and other Domestic and Educational advantages, are offered, in a highly respectable School, near CLAPHAM. The Principal, who is a member of SURREY CHAPEL, will be most happy to forward a detailed Prospectus, post free, on application to Alpha, 7, New Dorset-place, Clapham-road.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. G. J. HALL, M.A. (of the University of London), wishes to receive into his family TWO PUPILS. The course of Tuition will be complete; the place of residence is healthy, and the apartments assigned to Pupils are genteel. Youths or Gentlemen who are preparing for Matriculation at the University of London, would here enjoy peculiar advantages. References are kindly permitted to W. Smith, Esq., LL.D., and the Rev. J. H. Godwin, Professors of New College; also to Joshua Wilson, Esq., and the Revs. Samuel Martin, and A. J. Morris. Address, Linton, Cambridgeshire.

EDUCATION BY THE SEA SIDE.

WESTON PARK SCHOOL, WESTON-SUPER-MARE, SOMERSET.

THE REV. JOSEPH HOPKINS, assisted by the ablest Masters, continues to receive a limited number of Young Gentlemen, for the purpose of imparting to them a finished, Commercial, Classical, and Mathematical Education. Mr. and Mrs. HOPKINS bestow careful and constant attention on the health and domestic comfort of those who are entrusted to their charge; and watch, with parental solicitude, over their religious as well as their intellectual improvement. Wellington House, besides being well situated, ventilated, and commodious, is very convenient for sea bathing, offers the advantage of a good play-ground, and is immediately contiguous to the best roads for rural walks.

Weston-super-Mare has long been celebrated as a place most favourable to the health and vigour of the young; it is accessible from the Western, South-Western, and Midland Counties, and the Principality of Wales and Ireland; while it is within a few hours' ride of the Metropolis, by the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railways.

J. H. desires to exchange his two little girls for two boys to be educated.

NETHERLEIGH HOUSE SCHOOL, NEAR CHESTER.

THE Patrons of this School, for a limited number of resident Pupils only, are respectfully informed that the business of the ensuing Session will commence, D.V., on Monday, the 28th inst. Printed Reports of the Examiner and Council of the Royal College of Preceptors, London, of the present status of the School, may be obtained on application to the Principal, William Giles.

OAKFIELD ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, ACCRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.

MRS. LINGS, who has had many years' experience in Tuition, begs to announce that in consequence of having removed to the above commodious residence, she will have vacancies after the Midsummer Vacation for a few Boarders.

In conducting the education of her Pupils, it is Mrs. Lings' endeavour to combine the comforts of home with the advantages of public tuition.

References are permitted to the Rev. W. Scott, Altrich College, Bradford; Rev. A. Fraser, M.A., Blackburn; Rev. J. Spence, M.A., Preston; Rev. A. Howson, Haslingden; Rev. R. S. Scott, M.A., Manchester; and to the Parents of Pupils.
School duties will be resumed on TUESDAY, JULY 27th.

TWICKESBURY.

MRS. J. HEWETT (Widow of the late Rev. James Hewett), receives a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, who are treated as members of the family. The most careful culture is exercised in the religious and moral training of the Pupils, with all the advantages of parental oversight. Mrs. Hewett, in acknowledging the kind support of her friends, trusts still to ensure their confidence. The Establishment re-opens on the 30th July.

The course of instruction pursued in this Seminary comprises the various branches of a thorough English education, with the usual accomplishments.

N.B.—A vacancy for an Articled Pupil.
References kindly permitted to the Revs. John Hewett, Swaffham; H. Welford, Twickesbury; L. F. Newman, Shortwood; J. Hyatt, Gloucester; Morton Browne, LL.D., Cheltenham; W. H. Murch, D.D., London; C. Storey, London; W. Brook, London; L. Swan, Birmingham; F. Trestrail, Secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society; J. Angus, M.A., M.B.A.S., Stepney College; W. B. Gurney, Esq., Denmark-hill; Lindsay Winterbotham, Esq., Stroud.

SURREY STREET, NORWICH.

THE MISSES LINCOLNE beg to inform their friends that they expect their PUPILS TO RE-ASSEMBLE JULY 28. In this Seminary, Young Ladies are instructed in the French, German, Latin, and English Languages. They receive lessons twice a week in Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, Dancing, and Calisthenic Exercises. It is the constant endeavour of the Misses Lincolne to make study as interesting and pleasant a pursuit as possible, and to base a thoroughly English Education on the highest and noblest principles. Particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman.

The house is well situated, airy, and commodious, and nothing is neglected that can promote the health and comfort of the pupils. References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Bunge, Northrup Hall, Norfolk; Madame Razoux, Zwolle, Overijssel, Holland; the Revs. John Alexander, Norwich; Andrew Reed, B.A., Norwich; William Brock, London; G. L. Smith, 2, Arnold-terrace, Bow-road, London; Thomas Napier, Esq., Perkhams Eye, London; Andrew Johnson, Esq., Halliworth; T. W. Thompson, Esq., Allworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 45, Gowerbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; and to the parents of the pupils. Terms on application.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

King-street, Leicester.

THE MISSES MIALI, whose School has been established for upwards of Ten Years, will have VACANCIES FOR TWO BOARDERS after the Midsummer Vacation. The advantages enjoyed by their Pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training. The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure rather than a task.

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The duties of the School will be resumed on Thursday, the 29th instant.

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By order,
THOMAS BALLANTYNE, Secretary.**SALISBURY.****MRS. J. W. TODD has THREE VACANCIES**

in her SELECT SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIES, the duties of which will be resumed on MONDAY, JULY 26th, 1852. The course of Tuition pursued in this Establishment embraces the entire routine of a thorough English Education—the French, Italian, German, and Latin Languages; Drawing, Painting, Music, and Singing; together with a compendium of Natural and Moral Philosophy, and the general range of modern polite literature. The very limited number received secures to the pupils all the domestic comforts and supervision of home; and no efforts are spared to combine pleasure with their pursuit of knowledge—to render their scholastic duties spontaneous rather than compulsory; and, by assiduous culture of their intellectual and moral powers, to habituate them to the exercise of independent thought and enlightened piety.

French is spoken daily by the pupils—a resident Parisienne. Terms, including French and Latin, from Twenty-five to Thirty Guineas per annum.

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4. The excellence of this Education has now been tested by forty-five years' experience. Some of the present ornaments of the Bench, the Bar, and the Senate,—many Professors in our Universities and Colleges,—and hundreds of men usefully and influentially engaged in professional and mercantile pursuits, were once Mill-hill boys.

5. During the past nine years, about Fifty Pupils have matriculated at the London University, all in the first division, of whom many have proceeded to take degrees, and successfully competed for honours. Annual Exhibitions are awarded to those who have thus distinguished themselves.

6. The remarkable salubrity of the School's situation is a fact established both by experience and scientific testimony.

7. House Committees make frequent periodical visits, and pay minute attention to all questions affecting the comfort and happiness of the Pupils.

8. The SECOND SESSION for 1852 will commence on the 2nd of August; and application for Admission of Pupils may be made to any Member of the Committee, or to the officers of the School, by whom also full information will be readily given.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Established 1824.

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Persons of all ages, and in every station, may assure with this Society on moderate terms, and the assured can reside in any part of Europe, the Holy Land, Egypt, Madeira, the Cape, Australia, New Zealand, and in most parts of North and South America, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

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The FIFTH BONUS was declared in January last, and the amount varied with the different ages, from 24s. to 55 per cent. on the Premiums paid during the last Five years; or from £1 to £2 10s. per cent. per annum, on the sums assured.

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GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	POLITICAL:—
Satan Let Loose..... 557	Summary..... 566
The Church Organs and the General Election.. 557	Something Looming in the Future..... 566
A Frenchman on Religious Parties in England..... 558	Summer Pleasures for the Poor..... 567
THE GENERAL ELECTION—	Election Notes.—IX... 567
The New House of Commons..... 559	Europe and America..... 571
Changes in Parliament.. 560	The War in Burmah..... 572
County Elections..... 560	The Gold Countries..... 572
Ireland..... 568	Soirée to Messrs. Thompson and Ayrton..... 573
Notabilia of the Late Contests..... 569	Extraordinary Escape of Four Hundred Latter-Day Saints..... 573
The Press and the General Election..... 570	Law and Police..... 574
Postscript—	Gleanings..... 574
The General Election... 565	Births, Marriages, Deaths 574
	The Gazette..... 575
	Markets..... 575

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

SATAN LET LOOSE.

THE demon of ecclesiastical strife and intolerance has sped its way across the Irish Channel, and is once more at home in the sister isle. Everything in that ill-fated land combines to gratify its malignant taste. A wealthy Church establishment, upheld with all its abuses by the power of law, for no better purpose, as it would seem, than to outrage the religious feelings of the great majority of the people, by thrusting into pre-eminence a creed which they reject—a swarm of half-educated, domineering, and rapacious priests, determined to perpetuate, at any cost, their hold upon an ignorant and superstitious peasantry—Orangemen whose Protestantism means their own political ascendancy—Papists whose faith is guarded from assault by the deadliest passions of our nature—the sublimest verities of the Christian religion, associated on the one side with injustice, insolence, and pride, and on the other, with hate, revenge, and terror—where could the spirit of bigotry find a more congenial abode? England it has visited as a stranger—in Ireland it is amongst its own, always welcome, always itself.

Heavy is the responsibility of the parties, whoever they may have been—Pope, Propaganda, or Cardinal—Bishop, Prime Minister, or Legislature—cleric or laic—Churchman or Dissenter—that awoke the fiend from his sleep, and gave him a new lease of power. Small, now, we should imagine, will be the measure of satisfaction still retained by those who, professedly for the truth's sake, stimulated religious animosities with blindest zeal, and heaped combustible materials upon the first kindled sparks of hierarchical ambition. Papal arrogance provoked prelatical exclusiveness—and lo! we were all in a blaze of virtuous and patriotic indignation. Had the aggression been laughed at, as safely it might—had it been treated as the dream of a dotard, scarcely able to keep his own seat on St. Peter's chair—or had it, as it ought, driven British statesmen to inquire what there was in our own ecclesiastical institutions to tempt Pío Nono with a delusive hope—the thing would have been forgotten before now, and Romanism would have been humbled by the consciousness of having made a false move. As it is, the fruits of twenty years' conciliation are blasted, and the spirit of religious freedom, to which all were beginning to do homage, is driven from our midst by savage and infuriated mobs.

It was, of course, too much to anticipate that the Maynooth debate, the Royal proclamation against processions, and the Stockport riot, would not exasperate Irish Papistry, especially under the inevitable excitements of a general election. Accordingly, Ireland has supplied us with several specimens of what humanity can become, with God's honour on its lips, and fell hatred in its heart. The worst results, unfortunately, are not those which make most noise. Riot, phrenzy, bloodshed, devastation, are ugly enough in themselves—deplorable for their own sakes—and they never make their appearance on the body politic without leaving behind them a ghastly scar. But the late

elections have produced somewhat more to be rued hereafter than these violent but transient excesses. The fact is now patent beyond all dispute, that between a fifth and a sixth of our Imperial House of Commons has been returned without the smallest regard to legislative fitness. Ignorance, perversity, fanaticism, servility, have received a commission from incensed sacerdotalism to express its spite in the British Parliament—to do its bidding unshrinkingly, and at any hazard—to break up administrations—to throw parties into confusion—to obstruct all progress—to embitter all discussions—and to be as burning vitriol upon all raw places, until priestly stomachs are satiated with revenge. All parties have done their worst in this way—Orangemen and Roman Catholics—so that from the first hour of its meeting, the representative body may be expected to show the worst symptoms of fever.

Considering the questions which are likely to come under notice in the next Parliament, it is impossible to calculate the amount and variety of mischief which may result from the introduction into it of so ungainly and impracticable an element. Should the sectarian spirit prove as unreasonable as it threatens, it may hold in its hand the balance of parties, and prevent either from doing anything important. The matter to be feared is, that statesmen will deem it expedient to purchase its support by pandering to its wishes. Unhappily, our political leaders recognise no medium between sheer injustice and base corruption, in their ecclesiastical arrangements. No man resolved to maintain the Irish Church Establishment and the Presbyterian *Regium Donum*, is in a position to meet and overthrow the "Pope's brigade." Even Papists might consent to that religious equality which would follow upon the abolition of all State ecclesiastical endowments. And to this issue we must come at last. Meanwhile, the peril appears to us imminent, that the next Liberal administration will attempt to pacify the wrath of Roman Catholic Ireland, by distributing among her priesthood a portion of the State Church revenues. It is a favourite *nostrum* with many a flaming Radical. It will be vaunted as the best specific for that country's chronic distemper—and once more, perhaps, they who object to this method of buying off hostility for a season, will be denounced as bigots, and taunted with "the bray of Exeter-Hall."

Sir James Graham is marked out by the expectations of the country as the next chief of an administration. Perhaps it would be foolish now to judge him by his antecedents. Nevertheless, we are obliged, in spite of our prepossessions, to recollect that he was an ardent advocate of the Maynooth Endowment Act, and that he declared his determination to maintain the Irish Church in all its integrity. We fear that his returning Liberalism may once more be at fault on ecclesiastical questions. And yet even he may have learnt from recent events how utterly mistaken is the policy which would throw a sop to a hungry enemy, to keep him from besieging the larder. So long as there are ecclesiastical revenues in Ireland, to be distributed at the will of the State, so long will the Church of the majority, which once enjoyed them, urge its claim to participation. The surplus may bribe it into apparent silence for a year or two—it will then claim a moiety at least—it will not be satisfied without a share proportionate to its majority in the population—and success to this extent would prick it on to clamour for the whole. Surely, that would be the soundest statesmanship which should take measures gradually but finally to extinguish the cause of this perpetual and pernicious contention. Will Sir James move in that direction? Here is scope enough for his originality, his vigour, his sagacity, his courage. It is now well nigh the only path open to him of enduring fame—a fame which might eclipse even that of Sir Robert Peel himself. But let him take the opposite course, and attempt conciliation by bribes rather than by justice—and he is undone. The English people will not stand another Maynooth job. The Pope's brigade will not suffer things to remain as they are. The next move

must be towards what reason, justice, and religion alike demand—or it will be towards the political ruin of him who makes it.

THE CHURCH ORGANS AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

As might be expected, the partial success which has attended the efforts of Voluntaries to obtain adequate representation in the new Parliament, has not escaped the notice of the journals which specially affect to uphold the State Church. The *Puseyite Morning Post*, equally with the less decided *Church and State Gazette*, has given vent to its alarm and vituperation. The daily journal opens fire in this wise:—

"Our Dissenting contemporaries are in high feather at what they consider the great increase of the numerical strength of their party in the new Parliament. They are now nineteen strong instead of six. And although they plaintively lament over the loss of the so-called *Rev. W. J. Fox*, ex-member for Oldham, and *Mr. L. Heyworth*, ex-member for Derby, they contrive to comfort one another with triumphant songs over the success of *Mr. Miall* and *Alderman Challis*. The former of these is, however, their chief card. The bitter controversies which have annually been re-opened in the divided borough of Rochdale, on the subject of church-rates, must be only too painfully remembered by our readers. If you wish to see Dissent in its worst form, rabid, coarse, unscrupulous, stimulating all the bad passions, cultivating none of the good, pandering to the mob, exciting to violence, desecrating what is sacred, and abusing what is holy, go to Rochdale on Easter Monday, and be present at the annual audit of the vestry accounts. If you wish to see this system argued for and upheld, your own church abused, your clergy reviled, and your services scoffed at, go to one of those Anti-state-church meetings, where the new member for Rochdale and *Mr. Eustace Giles* maintain their periodical ravings, assisted by the rich Hibernian brogue of the more scrupulous but not less zealous *Mr. John Burnet*. You will thus have a much better notion both of political dissent and of its favourite champions than you could gather from any description that could be given here. Such a visit would disclose at once what is meant by the 'Dissenting interest'—what it is, in short, that *Mr. Miall* is to champion so valiantly. For ourselves, we freely confess that we view *Mr. Miall's* return as holding out a remote good to the Church. We remember what *Mr. Disraeli* said of *Mr. Cobden*; and, applying the same considerations to the member for Rochdale, we are not sorry that a gentleman bent upon so much mischief should be amenable to the rules of the House of Commons. There is no place in the world so well calculated to take conceit out of a man as that honourable House; and there, as surely as he ventures to speak, that hero of the platform and stump will find his own level. So the electors of Rochdale are welcome to the man after their own hearts, and the Radicals are welcome to their supposed triumph. They may blow the Puritan blast for many a day, but the walls of Jericho will take no heed. They may rant and rail, but the Church and the State will no more be released from their conjoint energy in the constitution of this country than the *Nonconformist* will supplant the *Quarterly*, or the member for Rochdale become a statesman.

Our fashionable contemporary, of course, soars far above such vulgar things as plain facts. To be ignorant of what is passing in the outer world is one of the glorious privileges and distinctions of the *beau monde*. Jenkins is flat as small beer itself, unless allowed full scope to his imagination. He would probably consider it a mark of degradation to affect any knowledge of the extinction of church-rates at Rochdale, and especially of the unpleasant fact that the low-bred Dissenters have it all their own way in that manufacturing town. The "constant readers" of the *Post* are no doubt too well accustomed to its peculiar style of spicily writing to take a journey into Lancashire to discover Jenkins's mare's nest. On alighting from his imaginary flight to the north, the *Post*, in a conceding mood, graciously admits "the absurdity of trying to put fetters on the human conscience, or tie down to one formula the exercise of human opinion," and is pleased to allow "that Dissent, viewed as a religious question, is entitled to great consideration on the part of the Government of this country." But it cannot bear "political Dissent," founded not on religious liberty, but civil disaffection, and aiming "not so much at the promotion of liberty of conscience, as at the destruction of several essential institutions of this country, and, of them, more particularly, the Church." It has no objection to seceders like *Mr. Baptist Noel* or *Mr. J. E. Gladstone*. But,

When either hereditary Dissenters or formal schis

matics, not content with having the same liberty as other men, desire to increase their own importance at the cost of their neighbours, the case is altogether changed, and we take up the cudgels, not against Dissenters, as such, but on behalf of our Church and Constitution, which they assail. We stand on the defensive, and if, in so doing, we give offence, we may be very sorry, but we must defend still. It becomes no more a theological controversy, but a political strife.

Very true. After enlarging upon the privileges Dissenters enjoy, and disposing of their grievances after the most approved fashion, it winds up with the following elegant denunciation:—

What is it, then, that these rabid broth-eaters really desire? It is the simple subversion of the Church of England. A modest object, truly. And why? Because they are jealous—jealous of the endowments which piety more self-denying than their own has bequeathed to her—jealous of the influence she possesses through the country—jealous of her learning and moral standing—jealous of her universities and public schools—jealous of her large though hardly-earned share of the education grant—and jealous of her conserving influence upon those institutions which their own unscrupulous liberalism seeks to overthrow. This is political Dissent; at which Baxter would have blushed, and Wesley hid his head, but which their degenerate descendants laud to the skies as the characteristics of a golden age.

The *Church and State Gazette* is not a whit more mealy-mouthed than its daily contemporary, but evidently alarmed at the prospect—finding present comfort, however, in the following overflow of adjectives and adverbs, which recalls the almost forgotten effusions of the Gathercolean pen:—

The *Nonconformist* looks upon the matter in another light. Our clever republican contemporary—a thorough-down-with-Queen, Church, and national-honour-partisan—exultingly looks to the returns as proof that the work of revolution is beginning. The *Nonconformist* is outrageously glad at the prospect offered to it of seeing the ruin of the union of Church and State. To abolish such union may be a declared end; but we see in such a course only a step towards the ruin of the monarchy, the plundering of the public creditor, and the enriching of financial knaves—longing, like the French Socialists, to ride in royal carriages, after annihilating royalty.

After giving a long extract from our first article of last week, the champion of State-churchism draws this conclusion from it:—

Such an extract will serve to show that Mr. Disraeli is right in anticipating that Lord Derby's Government will be encountered by, at least, a factious opposition—an opposition that faction may drive into sedition and treason. Most of the members above-named have been returned by the middle-class electors.

The *Morning Post* thinks that electors are democratic "because they are brought up at small academies," and looks to an extension of the old grammar schools to infuse a "loyal and Conservative spirit" into our large constituencies. But the *Church and State Gazette* is not quite so bereft of common sense as to believe that this would prove an adequate remedy for the spread of Anti-state-churchism. Alas! we fear, neither of our contemporaries do much to recommend "the old grammar schools"—if their ranting effusions may be regarded as favourable specimens of what they can produce. They both sadly need to go to school again—the one to learn common sense and history—the other to be initiated in the rudiments of English composition. It will require something more than reckless misstatements, highly flavoured abuse, and a string of sounding epithets, to save State-churchism from the advancing spirit of the age.

A FRENCHMAN ON RELIGIOUS PARTIES IN ENGLAND.

We have mentioned elsewhere, that *La Presse* is publishing a series of letters on the state of parties in Great Britain, by M. A. Erdan. The writer has passed from political to religious parties, and devotes a long and interesting letter to "Protestantism legal," the State churches of England and Scotland. He describes the Presbyterians as "Whigs par excellence," and the Church of England as "more retrogressive." "Protestantism and Anglicanism," he says, "are two things as perfectly distinct as Henry VIII. and Luther, as Reformers, were distinct. The one was a 'new idea' which established itself in society; but the other—Anglicanism—what is it? I speak sincerely, although I may bring down on myself the anathemas of Sir Robert Inglis and Colonel Sibthorp—Anglicanism is not, in reality, a religious reform. What is it then?" He goes on at some length to describe it as an "organized hierarchy"—a "church full of external forms and vain practices"—and considers that the difference between the Church of England, as it appears to him, and the Church of Rome, is so little, that it was not worth the trouble of changing. The other Sunday he went to Westminster Abbey, the service of which he describes as "Catholic, but without the life, the inspiration, and the poetry of Catholicism." He proceeds—"I confess I felt irritated at a Church which calls herself 'reformed,' without destroying the abuses which previously existed." As an example of the abuses which remain, he notices the Irish Church with its enormous revenues and paucity of communicants. Finally, he says, "I say and maintain that a church which thus abuses her official situation, is not a 'reformed' church, but an institution directed against Christ and against humanity."

The Dissenting sects are next noticed. M. Erdan has discovered that the Quakers have "a tendency

to democracy and socialism" (!) and that the "Dissenters, properly so called," i.e., the Baptists and Independents, "have the same tendencies." He proceeds, "The Dissenters have now become so numerous in England that the very existence of Anglicanism is threatened. Each day they raise new temples, and daily gain accessions to their ranks from the middle and industrial classes." After noticing the election of Alderman Challis and Mr. Miall as proofs of this, he goes on to predict the results:—"This astonishing progress of Dissent renders the separation of Church and State inevitable. It is only a question of time." He pays a high tribute to Dissenting ministers. "Such is the affection which their virtue, modesty, and devotion inspires, that their pecuniary position is a hundred times better than that of the priests of the provinces of France. Dissenters generally are Radicals, and their sympathies are ever with just causes and oppressed persons. It is they who principally inspire and direct those great benevolent associations which are the glory of Britain."

He concludes by noticing briefly the position of Catholicism, which, notwithstanding the outcry about the Papal aggression, he does not think to be greatly on the increase. "The priests and the Jesuits," he says, "will soon be more numerous than the 'faithful.' Several chapels have been erected, but they are little frequented."

TAKING TIME BY THE FOMLOCK.—At the recent anniversary of the Baptist Western Association, held at Taunton, the following resolutions were adopted:—"That in the opinion of this Association the attention and care of the Legislature should be confined to the secular interests of the State; and that all religious denominations should maintain and support their own institutions; that this Association, therefore, regards with abhorrence all grants of public money, either to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, or to any other religious bodies in this realm; and believing that the Anti-state-church Association is doing much towards enlightening the public mind on this subject, this Association again cordially commends it to the sympathy and support of the churches. That brethren Edwards, Hare, T. Horsey, Trafford, and Green, be deputed to attend the next Triennial Conference of the Anti-state-church Association as the representative of this Association." That a petition praying for the abolition of church-rates be signed by the moderator of this Association, and forwarded to the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, or J. Bright, Esq., for presentation to the House of Commons."

"IMPORTANT!"—Under this portentous heading the *Standard* gives publicity to the following:—"It cannot be too extensively known that the brother-in-law of Dr. Newman, is understood to be the author of the recent angry paper in the *Times*, inculcating Lord Campbell and the respectable jury, which found Dr. Newman guilty of a libel on Dr. Aebilli, with the intent of ruining that gentleman's character."

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS TO SHERIFFS.—On the occasion of the reception of the Judges at Aylesbury, on Tuesday, by Mr. S. M. Murray, the Roman Catholic Sheriff for Bucks, the priest, who accompanied the latter as chaplain was not adorned in the usual garb of a priest, but was attired in a court dress, and with only the clerical band round his neck. When in the hall, the Commission was opened in presence of the chaplain. The carriage was then put in requisition, the same as before, and the judges were escorted as far as the door of the parish church, where a clergyman was in waiting to read prayers and to preach. The High Sheriff and his chaplain rode off to a building of very humble exterior, now occupied as a Roman chapel, where prayers were read by the resident priest, and a sermon preached by the chaplain. By acting in this way, the High Sheriff brings matters to an issue.

THE FREE CHURCH AT TORQUAY.—*Woolmer's Gazette*, the organ of the Bishop of Exeter, intimates the intention of the bishop to take legal steps to interfere with Mr. Gladstone in his new ministration.

A HIGHLAND SACRAMENT.—"The big sacrament" took place last week at Bonar-bridge, Sutherlandshire. People collected from twenty miles round. The service commenced on Thursday at eleven o'clock, and continued till four, being conducted in the Gaelic. Service was conducted in the church in English, but the great assemblage was on the green, where the people met and remained till nine o'clock at night, praying and exhorting. Next morning the people met at seven o'clock in the same place. Then they went home to breakfast, then to what they call the Men's Meeting, on Friday, which continues from eleven o'clock till four. The people then retire and take tea, and away again till nine o'clock at night, which goes on in the same way till Monday afternoon, when all is finished. From Thursday, at eleven o'clock, till Monday evening following, the whole time is occupied in religious services. Though the place is thinly peopled, there were not fewer than 5,000 people on the hill-side hearing the sermon on Monday, not to speak of the church, which was filled with an English audience. The sight is altogether a novel one. One who was present mentions that the females are all dressed with caps white as snow, and not a bonnet to be seen. The congregation is devout and attentive, and after the five days' meeting they return delighted to their homes, talking over the services they have attended.

CHURCH AND CHAPEL.—"On passing through Kingsland last week," writes a correspondent, "I observed, on the hoarding around the new church-

chapel in course of erection there, a bill to this effect:—"Persons wishing sittings in this church are requested to apply to the deacons at the chapel in Robinson's-row." The chapel is the present place of worship, the church is the new building with the steeple, &c. Is this consistent?—if so, I fear I am not A CONSISTENT DISSENTER."

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—The anniversary celebration of this association commenced in Glasgow, on Sunday, when fifteen discourses were delivered in as many different churches in that city by ministers of various religious denominations. The Rev. T. C. Wilson, of Dunkeld, represented the Established Church by preaching in St. George's-in-the-Fields, and St. Paul's; the Rev. Dr. M'Kerrow, of Manchester, represented the English Presbyterians. The Congregational Union was represented by the Rev. J. H. Wilson, of Aberdeen; and the Rev. Ebenezer Kennedy, Paisley, acted as the representative of the Congregationalists not connected with the Union. The Rev. Andrew Arthur, Baptist minister, Edinburgh, conducted services in Hope-street and John-street Baptist chapels. Six of the sermons were delivered in the forenoon, five in the afternoon, and four in the evening. Most of the services were numerously attended.—The report read at the business meeting, stated that the membership of the League now comprises 3,060 individuals, and 246 societies, being an increase of 535 of the former, and 47 of the latter, since last annual meeting. The committee had increased the number of travelling agents, five gentlemen having been employed in that capacity during the greater part of last year. Thirty new societies had been formed in the Highlands and islands, and upwards of 1,200 lectures and sermons had been delivered. Edward Grubb, Esq., was engaged as a special commissioner to address meetings in the principal polling towns, on the importance of preserving purity of election. A circular was forwarded to the various temperance societies, urging them to appoint deputations to wait upon the candidates and their committees, and a large edition of Mr. Dunlop's tract on "Bribery and Treating at Elections" was issued. The committee had also issued a circular, recommending specific measures to induce employers to pay their workmen's wages on an earlier day of the week than Saturday. The number of pages of letter-press issued from the office of the League during the year had been 5,980,000, and the quantity published and circulated during the last five years had been upwards of thirty millions. The Treasurer's account showed that the institution was in debt to the extent of £30.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual show has been held at Lewes during the past week. The cattle-yard was opened to the public at one o'clock on Wednesday, and was visited, amongst others, by the Duke of Cleveland, Earl Ducie, the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Sheffield, Earl Talbot, Lord Bessborough, and Sir John Tyrell. Though in some respects different from previous shows, owing in a great degree to geographical causes, the present may be said to be quite worthy of the society. Amongst the short-horns, the females are of a superior description, and excel the males. Their general qualities elicited the marked approbation of judges. The first prize of £40 was gained by Mr. Thomas Chrisp, of Northumberland. The Herefords presented no remarkable feature; and the same remark will apply to the Devons. The Sussex horses for agricultural purposes were exceedingly fine animals, and if there be nothing new in them, there is at least no deterioration. The exhibition of pigs also was satisfactory; and the hot weather has left several of them in the full enjoyment of superabundant fat. In the sheep department the exhibition of Southdowns is highly creditable to their native county. Through following up his past principles, Mr. Jonas Webb, of Cambridgeshire, gained the first prize of £30 for shagling rams, and the second of £15 in the same class. The implement show was highly creditable to the exhibitors. At the dinner on Thursday, Earl Ducie presided; Sir John Pakington, the Chevalier Bunsen, and Lord Palmerston, addressed the company.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE POLICE AT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Constables are in future to perambulate the Government offices night and day. The introduction of this principle shadows forth great integral change in the public departments, not only of an administrative, but possibly of a fiscal character.

SUBURBAN ARTISAN SCHOOLS.—A brilliant company of the patrons and friends of these schools of art held a grand *soirée*, on Tuesday evening last, at the University College, the Council having kindly granted the use of the library and Flaxman Gallery for that purpose. The President of the institution, the Rev. D. Laing, M.A., F.R.S., and J. Neville Warren, Esq., the Honorary Secretary, explained the object and modes of operation, together with the history and progress of the schools. It appears that the society was formed in the spring of 1849, for the instruction of workmen employed in casting and chasing of metals, masonry, carving, and the like, in a true knowledge of form as applicable to the execution of designs in which natural objects are introduced, and in the principles of geometric drawing and perspective. The expectations of the committee, as to the manner in which their efforts would be viewed and appreciated, has been more than realized. When the North London School was opened, in addition to the one in Camden Town, 250 workmen immediately enrolled themselves, instead of about forty or fifty, as had been anticipated. The expenses being necessarily heavy, donations and subscriptions are earnestly requested.

Locality, Number of Members, and Names of Candidates, elected and unsuccessful.	No. of Votes polled.	Ministerial	Liberal	Lib. Con.
SUTHERLANDSHIRE [1].				
Marquis of Stafford . . .	No cont.	—	1	
TRALEN [1].				
Maurice O'Connell . . .	No cont.	—	1	
WARWICKSHIRE, NORTH [2].				
CN Newdegate . . .	2,950	1		
R Spooner . . .	2,822	1		
— Craven . . .	2,038			
Sir G Skipwith . . .	2,020			
WARWICKSHIRE, SOUTH [2].				
Lord Brooke . . .	No cont.	1		
Lord Guernsey . . .	—	1		
WATERFORD, CITY [2].				
T Meagher . . .	463	—	1	
R Keating . . .	444	—	1	
— Christmas . . .	355			
Sir H W Barton . . .	308			
WEST MEATH [2].				
W H Magan . . .	391	—	1	
— Pollard . . .	313	—	1	
Sir R G Lavings . . .	308			
WESTMORELAND [2].				
Colonel Lowther . . .	No cont.	1		
Alderman Thompson . . .	—	1		
WICKLOW [2].				
Lord Milton . . .	No cont.	—	1	
Fitzwilliam Hume . . .	—	1		
WIGTON DISTRICT [1].				
Sir J W Taggart . . .	245	—	1	
James Caird . . .	230			
WIGTONSHIRE [1].				
J Dalrymple . . .	No cont.	—	1	
WILTS, NORTH [2].				
Walter Long . . .	No cont.	1		
J S Sotherton . . .	—	1		
WORCESTERSHIRE, EAST [2].				
Hon. Captain Rushout . . .	No cont.	1		
J H Foley . . .	—	1		
WORCESTERSHIRE, WEST [2].				
General Lygon . . .	No cont.	1		
F W Knight . . .	—	1		
YORKSHIRE, NORTH [2].				
E S Cayley . . .	No cont.	1		
Hon. O Duncombe . . .	—	1		
YORKSHIRE, EAST [2].				
Lord Hotham . . .	No cont.	1		
Hon. Capt. Duncombe . . .	—	1		
YORKSHIRE, WEST [2].				
Richard Cobden . . .	No cont.	—	1	
Evelyn Denison . . .	—	—	1	
YOUGHAL [1].				
Isaac Butt . . .	110	1		
Hon. J W Fortescue . . .	106			

CHANGES IN PARLIAMENT.

The *Examiner* of Saturday publishes a statement of the changes which have taken place in the position of parties made by the general election up to last Friday. We have copied the article, making the requisite corrections and additions so as to bring it down to Tuesday, July 20. The Peelites, or Liberal Tories, are not counted as certain allies of the Liberal party; and therefore not to be included in the Liberal gains.

I. ENGLISH BOROUGHES.

LIBERAL GAIN.	Seats.	TORY GAIN.	Seats.
Abingdon . . .	1	Barnstable . . .	1
Aylesbury . . .	1	Bradford . . .	1
Berwick . . .	1	Bury St. Edmunds . . .	1
Beverley . . .	1	Cambridge . . .	2
Bewdley . . .	1	Canterbury . . .	1
Blackburn . . .	1	Chatham . . .	1
Bolton . . .	1	Cockermouth . . .	1
*Boston . . .	1	Colchester . . .	1
Bridport . . .	1	Dartmouth . . .	1
Bristol . . .	1	Derby . . .	1
Carlisle . . .	1	Devonport . . .	1
Cirencester . . .	1	Greenwich . . .	1
Dorchester . . .	1	Grimsby . . .	1
Gloucester . . .	1	Harwich . . .	1
Guildford . . .	1	Hastings . . .	1
Halifax . . .	1	Horsham . . .	1
†Hertford . . .	1	Liverpool . . .	2
Kidderminster . . .	1	Ludlow . . .	1
†Lancaster . . .	1	Lymington . . .	1
Leeds . . .	1	Macclesfield . . .	1
Malden . . .	1	Maldon . . .	1
Newark . . .	1	Penryn . . .	1
Newport (I. W.) . . .	2	Poole . . .	1
Norwich . . .	1	Preston . . .	1
Reading . . .	1	Rochester . . .	2
Scarborough . . .	1	Sandwich . . .	1
Stafford . . .	1	Taunton . . .	1
Stockport . . .	1	Tynemouth . . .	1
Stoke . . .	1	Warwick . . .	1
Totnes . . .	1	Windsor . . .	1
Wotton . . .	1		
	32		33

Besides the above, Tory Protectionists have replaced Peelites or Tory Free-traders in Canterbury, Dover, and Plymouth. A Liberal Protectionist replaces another Liberal in Lincoln.

II. ENGLISH COUNTIES.

TORY GAIN.	Seats.
Cambridgeshire . . .	1
Essex (South) . . .	1
Hereford . . .	1
Herts . . .	1
Kent (West) . . .	1
Somerset (East) . . .	1
	6
LIBERAL GAIN.	Seats.
Gloucester (West) . . .	1

* A Liberal Protectionist replaces a Tory Protectionist.
† A Liberal replaces a Peelite, whom he defeats.

LIBERAL GAIN.	Seats.	TORY GAIN.	Seats.
Cardiff . . .	1	Brecon . . .	1
Denbighshire . . .	1	Haverfordwest . . .	1
	2		2

IV. SCOTLAND.

No change.

V. IRELAND.

LIBERAL GAIN.	Seats.	TORY GAIN.	Seats.
Cork . . .	1	Armagh . . .	1
Newry . . .	1	Belfast . . .	1
Waterford . . .	1	Dublin . . .	1
	3	Youghal . . .	1
			4

RECAPITULATION.

	Liberal gain.	Tory gain.
English boroughs . . .	32	33
English counties . . .	1	6
Wales . . .	2	2
Scotland . . .	—	—
Ireland . . .	3	4
	38	45
		38

Total gain of seats to Tories . . . 7

In the following eight cases Government influence is always extremely great in deciding the politics of those returned, and in them all there has been on this occasion a gain to the Tories:—Chatham, Dartmouth, Devonport, Greenwich, Rochester (2), Sandwich, and Windsor. Had the late Government been in power these elections would probably have gone differently. In Plymouth and Greenwich the Liberals lost by bringing three candidates to the poll while only one Tory was brought forward.

COUNTY ELECTIONS.

BUCKS.—THE MINISTERIAL POLICY.

Mr. Disraeli met some two hundred of his constituents over the dinner-table at Newport Pagnell on Wednesday, and delivered a speech redolent of his characteristic audacity, without his usual wit and brilliancy. Mr. Disraeli put forth a shadowy manifesto of the "principle" on which the "compensating equivalents" are to be managed:—

Gentlemen, the old question was simply this. You said it required a system of legislation which would secure to you an artificial price: you were always taught to believe that in raising prices you would find redress; and, in my opinion, it would have been very wise not materially to have destroyed the old system. But there is another view of the case—another view of your position—another means by which you may obtain redress—and a means more practical than recurring to the past, which is beset with infinite difficulties. It is, not to increase prices, in order that you may have a fair remuneration for your toil; but it is, gentlemen, to reduce the cost of production. Now that is the sound advice which the agricultural interest must act upon. You are told that it is one of the necessities for the prosperous condition of England that the bread of the people should be cheap. Well, I say take care that the producer of that bread shall be able to produce it as cheap as possible. Now, gentlemen, you will find if you adopt that view of the case, that you, who are occupiers of the soil, will more gradually get the feeling of the country in your favour, and, at the same time, more perfectly secure compensation for yourselves. It is, as I have said, in reviewing the system of taxation which exists, and in the adjustment of that system, that the cultivators of the soil will find that compensation which they have a right to expect from the abrogation of that law which gave them artificial prices; and I say, in accordance with the spirit of the age, and with the temper of the country, let your produce now be raised upon the cheapest possible principle [cheers]. But then, it follows you must not allow your native produce to be shackled by laws which hinder the producer from competing with foreign countries. It follows that, in the new principle of justice, the cultivators of the soil shall no longer remain the only class incapable of receiving a fair profit for their industry. It follows, you must take care that the same justice be done to all her Majesty's subjects. And I am well aware, gentlemen, if the question be viewed in that light, and if taxation shall certainly be placed upon a new principle, I am convinced we shall be able to bring forward measures of relief which will receive the sympathy and approbation and support of all the various classes of this country. If his counsel were accepted, they would receive "an efficient and effective remedy." I do not mean to say, gentlemen, that a negligent man without capital would find any remedy much to his advantage. That none of you would desire. But I say the cultivator of the soil, who embarks in his undertaking with ardour and with enterprise, with all the personal conditions requisite to success—who brings an adequate amount of skill on the one hand, and a fair share of capital on the other—will then be allowed to enter on his undertaking with a fair prospect of obtaining that remuneration to which he is entitled. We have been asked, "Why don't you say what you will do?" Why, gentlemen, we ought to go to the country upon principle, and not upon details. We say we think there should be measures brought forward to place the cultivators of the soil in a position to allow them to compete with foreign industry. That is the principle. We are not going to tell you what these measures of detail are. Aye or no, do you think it fair that English industry should be burdened?—that is the question.

So far as he could see, the results of the appeal made by Lord Derby to the nation were evidence that the agricultural class was about to give its sanction to such views as he had expounded.

I see some of the greatest towns in the country eagerly and zealously advancing to give us the opportunity of bringing forward these measures, and that they believe such remedial measures to be just and necessary. An honourable friend has just mentioned Liverpool, and

Liverpool is the greatest port of England, much more extensive than London. But this decision of Liverpool is not unaccompanied by others equally startling and satisfactory. The city of Dublin has done the same; and I have learned within these few hours that the great manufacturing town of Belfast—the Manchester of Ireland—has returned two members to support the Government. And if I take the other great ports of the country—Dover, Greenwich, and Plymouth—I find the same result. Well, gentlemen, it is unnecessary for me further to vindicate the course which we took in opposition, and which we mean to preserve in power. You have only to adhere to that principle, and make justice to the land the condition of all those you return to Parliament; and I am certain, measures will be brought forward which will place you in a position to get a fair return with cheerfulness. I say with cheerfulness, for no man can do so where there is injustice [loud cheers]. It is my firm conviction that the Government of Lord Derby will meet Parliament in the autumn with an absolute majority. To me that is not a subject of doubt. And the Ministry shall therefore no longer have to meet a hostile Parliament, or be restrained in its policy by an overpowering Opposition. We shall meet Parliament prepared to do our duty, under a firm conviction that the country will steadily support us [great applause].

The nomination for Buckinghamshire took place on Friday, in the County Hall, Aylesbury. Mr. Disraeli, who had been the guest of the Marquis of Chandos, at Wotton-house, arrived at the George Hotel, early in the morning, and, along with Mr. Dupré, was escorted by a large party of friends. The Hon. C. Cavendish and Dr. Lee also proceeded in procession to the hall. Sir T. Aubrey and Sir Harry Verney nominated Mr. Cavendish. The Marquis of Chandos proposed Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Senior, in proposing Dr. Lee, said, that gentleman had the best blood in his veins—he was descended from the great Hampden. ["Can Disraeli beat that?" "Yes; he's descended from Moses!" Laughter.] Mr. Gibbs, the seconder, added, he had seen Dr. Lee's rent-book, and knew that some of his farms had been in the same families since the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Gibbs, in conclusion, created great amusement by reciting *Punch's* parody on the poem of "The Chameleon," the application of which seemed to be keenly appreciated by the meeting. Mr. Disraeli made a long and humorously effective speech. He began by quizzing the Liberals on their "irrational impatience" in hearing other parties; and by reminding some noisy critics below him, that "insolence is not wit, and uproar is not discussion." He claimed a second vote from the supporters of Dr. Lee, because he believed that "if universal suffrage were granted there should be no distinction of sex" [much laughter]. Replying to a remark from Sir Harry Verney, one of the crowd called out "Gammon!" "Gammon!" repeated Mr. Disraeli; "yes, but let me tell you this—when people talk gammon, they must be answered in the same vein" [laughter]. He was very sorry Sir Harry had lost his seat; as he was not succeeded by a supporter of the Administration, the pang was double; and if he had been returned for Bedford, he would not have made that speech in the County-hall of Buckingham, but would have kept it until the meeting of Parliament [laughter]. After reciting the measures carried by the Government since his (Mr. Disraeli's) last unanimous election for this county, he continued:—

I have no wish, however, to regain a renewal of your confidence by an appeal only to the past. No vulgar sneers shall prevent me from following that path which I have chalked out for myself, or from attempting to fulfil those events which I feel are looming in the future [cheers, and a cry of "What are they?"]. Well, you ask, so I'll tell you. The first event looming in the future is, that in a few days, I shall be one of the members for Buckinghamshire [cheers and laughter]. Gentlemen, I desire to have the renewal of your confidence, because it will assist me in carrying out, with the aid of my colleagues, a policy which I believe will be most beneficial to this country [cheers, and a cry of "What is it?"]. We have been taunted to-day with the question of "Are you a Free-trader, or are you not?" I am almost surprised that the big and the little loaf did not appear in the procession of the gentlemen opposite [a laugh]. The time has gone by when these exploded politics could interest the people of this country [cheers]. No one supposes that the present Administration have any intention, or ever had any intention, to bring back the laws that were repealed in 1846 [shouts of "Oh, oh!" and cheers]. I think that the laws that were repealed in 1846 were repealed in panic and in precipitation. I think that in the haste of accomplishing what might be a necessary end the interests of great classes—and the interests of great classes are the interests of the community, for the community consists only of classes—were not duly considered. I have told you before, and I declared my conviction in the House of Commons years ago, that if you resolved to maintain the change that was then effected you would, sooner or later, have to consider the whole financial system of the country [cheers]. I have said in the House of Commons, as I have said frequently in the county of Buckingham for years past, that you had a financial system in this country which was based upon a protective system, and that if you destroyed the protective system you must re-consider the financial system, which was its creature [cheers].

He had been asked what were the measures he intended to bring forward. That, with great respect, he must decline to answer. He could then only outline his policy, not specify his intentions. He was sure, as to the Ministry, that no manoeuvre of faction would be allowed to terminate their career. They would bring forward measures that would obtain the assent, and even the enthusiastic approbation of the great body of the people. He would say one word to the cultivators of the soil:—

There is one means of redress which is quite equal to artificial price, and which will always find favour with all classes of the country. It is a policy that reduces the cost of production [cheers], and which, when they are asked for cheap bread, will allow them to give that

bread to the people more cheaply than their competitors [hear, and cheers].

The right hon. gentleman concluded thus:—

I have been told here, with, I think, superfluous taunts, that I have done nothing. Why, there is nothing easier than for a member of Parliament to "do something." He may take up any croquet of the day; he may seize the occasion, in a thin House, to make a long speech; he may bore the House of Commons, while, to a certain degree, he may interest some active section in the country. Editors of country newspapers will laud him as a hero [laughter], though the House of Commons knows him only as a bore [laughter and cheers]. But he is the man who, according to some definitions that we have heard, is a member who "does something" [renewed laughter]. My idea of "doing something" is obtaining such a hold upon the confidence of my country, and upon that senate in which my country is represented, that I may be able, with the assistance of my colleagues, to pursue a great policy, that will increase the happiness and prosperity of the whole country [cheers], and that, as time rolls away, will yet be remembered when we have departed from the scene, as the great achievement of a noble-minded statesman [cheers]. I ask the county of Buckingham to support me, that I may at least have the opportunity of attempting such a career. They have been generous to me when I was comparatively unknown. Whatever is my position, whatever may be my fortune, I owe it to the county of Buckingham [cheers]. You have an issue before you from which you will not shrink. By returning or rejecting me you express your confidence or your non-confidence in the existing Administration [cheers]. Support me, and I most sincerely and solemnly assure you I will do my duty [cheers], uninfluenced by those petty, those vulgar, those sordid considerations so often referred to by the gentlemen on my right, which my conscience enables me to despise ["hear," and cheers. A Voice—"You are well paid for it!" Laughter]. I tell you I shall do my duty, and my idea of my duty is to make England great and prosperous. [The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheers.]

For Mr. Dupré the hands of the majority were held up; for Mr. Cavendish there were not so many; for Mr. Disraeli the show was almost universal; but for Dr. Lee there were very few. A poll was demanded on behalf of Dr. Lee.

From the subjoined statement it will be seen that Dr. Lee polled 476 votes, on Monday. He has had neither canvassers nor agents. His main strength lies in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury, where he resides, and where his amiable and kindly qualities seem to have gained him universal esteem. The following is the result of the first day's poll:—

Dupré	1,520
Disraeli	1,486
Cavendish	1,002
Lee	476

NORTH ESSEX.

The nomination came off yesterday week, at Braintree. Sir John Tyrell and Mr. Beresford, the two former representatives, came in procession. The third candidate, Mr. Lennard, who was only started by his friends, on the principles of "Free-trade and civil and religious liberty," on the previous day, did not attend the meeting in person; but the Rev. John Page Wood and Mr. Hardcastle, the late member for Colchester, appeared to propose and second his nomination. A very unfavourable reception was given to Sir J. Tyrell and Mr. Beresford on their arrival on the hustings, and the yelling and hooting which saluted the latter were particularly vehement. When he attempted to speak, the clamour was terrific, and was only appeased by a few words from Mr. Hardcastle. He opened as follows:—

Freeholders of North Essex, I address myself to you, and I do not solicit "the sweet voices" of those who are not electors, but who are causing all this disturbance to-day. It devolves upon you to elect two members to serve you in Parliament. You have a right to elect whom the freeholders choose, and not whom the rabble choose [tremendous excitement and uproar]. I appeal to the freeholders, to the landowners, and to the clergy of North Essex, who, I am sure, will return me in spite of your brawls [great confusion]. I despise you from my heart as the vilest rabble I ever saw [groans, yells, and hisses]. Gentlemen, you have now three candidates before you—two of them are supporters of Lord Derby's Government, and the other is a follower of Lord John Russell. I appeal to the freeholders on this issue. You have to decide upon the antagonistic principles either of Lord John Russell's or Lord Derby's Government. Mr. Lennard is a gentleman, and a follower of Lord John Russell—I am a follower of Lord Derby. Upon that issue I stand—upon that issue I will fall.

After a tirade against the Whigs, he continued:—

Why, gentlemen, we have done more in one short session than others have done in four long ones. I glory in belonging to such a Government as that, and I am sure the people of England—not those noisy people there—but the real people of England will give to that Government their best support [uproar and confusion]. This contest is a vexatious one. It is not a true contest. It is got up to draw away the fire from South Essex, where the conflict is hottest. But I counsel the freeholders of the southern division to postpone their exertions for me. Let them take care to carry the election of Messrs. Smith and Bramston triumphantly in South Essex, and then if they come to bear a helping hand to me I will be thankful. That will be the way to beat the Whigs [cheers]. I ask, gentlemen, is there a clergyman in all North Essex who will not be ready to support the man who is a friend of the Church, and to oppose him who is not its friend? Is there a farmer who will not support the Government that wishes to protect his interests? For I say I am a Protectionist still—I say I remain unchanged, and as I was. I never gave an opinion in this county that I shrink from repeating, and I certainly am not going to do it now [cheers and hisses]. Is there, I ask, an honest Protestant in all North Essex who will turn his back upon the man who has bearded Popery to the face, and who will

do it again, whether it be in Ireland or in the House of Commons, or anywhere else? [uproar.]

Mr. Hardcastle followed with a spirited attack upon Mr. Beresford, for six years the whipper-in to the Tory party. The High Sheriff asked for a show of *hats*, in order to get the sense of the more respectable part of the assembly; but an elector objected, and the hands elected Mr. Lennard and Sir John Tyrell. The polling took place on Thursday and Friday; the declaration on Monday, at Braintree. The result was as follows:—

Sir J. Tyrell	2,412
Mr. Beresford	2,334
Mr. Lennard	833
Mr. Hardcastle	3

Neither of the successful candidates were present, and on the announcement of Sir John Tyrell's name loud cries were raised of, "He's afraid to come; his donkey is here, that will do as well," and laughter. Three groans were given for Mr. Beresford, after which Mr. Lennard, amidst loud cheers, proceeded to address the meeting, and was followed by the Rev. S. J. Page Wood. Mr. S. Cortauld said that never, since the Reform Bill, had the Liberals obtained so great a majority in the North Hincford hundred as they had done on the present occasion. Hitherto they had been stronger in the Walden district than anywhere else; they had been stronger in the Witham than in the Braintree district; but now in Braintree, called upon so suddenly as they had been, and without any organization to oppose to the perfect organization of their adversaries, they had yet polled, for

Mr. Lennard	254
Sir J. Tyrell	247
Mr. Beresford	221

Therefore he thought that, whatever might be the satisfaction of their opponents at the aggregate result, they would see, in what had been done at Braintree, the handwriting on the wall had told them their dominion was passing from them [cheers]. The vote of thanks to the High Sheriff was then carried by acclamation.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

The election took place on Wednesday, at Newton-le-Willows. As there was no contest, the affair excited very little interest, and but few persons attended the proceedings except such as accompanied the candidates from Manchester and Liverpool by special trains engaged for the occasion. Mr. J. Brown and Mr. Cheetham delivered speeches which were well received. The latter gentleman made the following pungent remarks upon the suffrage and the distribution of members:—

When he was visiting the various polling districts of the county, he went through Liverpool, and saw its immense streets, and docks filled with vessels that covered the sea in every department; and when he went through various towns, and saw the vast manufactures on every hand, the mass of wealth, industry, knowledge, and intelligence in this constituency; whilst he felt most deeply the responsibility of the position he was endeavouring to assume, he put to himself the question—"What is the influence of these men in the House of Commons?" He found it to be this: in Liverpool there were about 376,000 inhabitants, of whom 17,000 were electors; and the property assessed in the borough to the property tax was about a million and a half. When the two members for Liverpool went to Parliament, they were encountered by two gentlemen representing the borough of Stamford, in Lincolnshire. The 600 electors of Stamford had no more power over the election of their representatives than the electors of South Lancashire could have. Their representatives were returned chiefly by the influence of the Marquis of Exeter. That borough contained 9,000 inhabitants, and returned two members, whilst Liverpool required 370,000 inhabitants to do the same work. Then, 600 electors of Stamford were considered quite competent to do the work which required 17,000, in Liverpool. Then these worthy people of Stamford were rated to the expenditure of the state at £29,000, whilst Liverpool paid a million and a half. Was this a common-sense state of things? If 9,000 persons were qualified to return two members to Parliament, then 370,000 should have eighty-four representatives. But it would be said, "that was a radical calculation—mere counting of heads." Then he would be a Whig, and calculate on Whig principles. Then, if 600 electors returned two members to Parliament, 17,000 electors ought to have sixty-two representatives. Then he would be quite content with the Whig system. "But that was a Whig calculation, and the Whigs were always looking after their own interest; property ought to be the basis of representation," said the Tories. Then he would be a Tory; and, according to their principle, if property was to be the basis of representation, the people of Liverpool ought to have 160 representatives [cheers and laughter]. The Parliamentary borough of Manchester had 320,000 inhabitants, with 14,000 voters, who were represented by two members. When these gentlemen went to Parliament, they were quietly met by two men on the opposite side, who came from a small little borough in Norfolk, who said to Mr. Bright, "What care we about the 320,000 men in Manchester: they are all Radicals, and don't you know we have 4,000 men in Thetford who are as good?" It seemed that it actually took 14,000 men in Manchester to have as much sense as was possessed by 200 in Thetford [cheers and laughter]. He cried shame upon his Manchester friends, and his friend Mr. Bazley amongst them [renewed laughter]. He had said that he was friendly to an extension of the franchise. He believed that it was conducive to the safety of our institutions to widen the basis of the franchise, and include within it a large number of persons now excluded. That might be done in various ways; they might have men qualify through intelligence, by the possession of a diploma in any recognised profession, or by being in a savings-bank, or in various other ways [A voice—"Why not give it to a man?" He (Mr. Cheetham) would ask what is a man? There was in ancient days a celebrated Greek philosopher, who, when lecturing to his class, asked this same question, and he said, "Now, I define a man to be an animal resting on

two legs, and his body not covered with feathers." Well, when he had finished, one of his students brought in a cock which he had stripped of its feathers, and placing it on the table, said, "Behold Plato's man" [cheers and laughter]. Now he (Mr. Cheetham) defined a man to be an animal resting on two legs, with a head on his shoulders, and in that head judgment, sense, prudence, and discrimination; and he would not consider that he manifested those qualities until he married a wife and set up a house [great cheers and laughter].

In reply to a question on religious endowments, Mr. Cheetham expressed his opinion, that "either all religious denominations in the country should be equally contributed to by the State, or else none should be endowed."

MIDDLESEX.

The nomination of candidates took place on Saturday, on the new hustings in front of the Town Hall, Brentford. There was a numerous attendance. It was evident, from the phraseology of the placards, as well as other indications, that the great point of attack and defence was "Maynooth." Mr. Osborne's name was coupled with that of Dr. Wiseman; Lord Blandford's with "No Popery;" and there was considerable ingenuity in the efforts made by each party to fix on the other the imputation of favouring "the Pope's candidate." A very large loaf and the most diminutive ever devised by baker were paraded about in odious comparison, to typify the principles of the coalesced candidature of Lord Robert Grosvenor and Mr. Osborne, and of the Marquis of Blandford. Mr. Osborne drove up in a carriage and four, in which were Mr. C. Villiers and Mr. Monckton Milnes, followed by Mr. Hume. He was very cordially received.

After the usual formalities, Lord Enfield proposed Lord Robert Grosvenor. In referring to the necessity of supporting Free-trade, and to the tergiversation of the Derbyites, he said that Proteus never assumed more shapes, the camelion not more colours, or Machiavelli more subtleties [hear, hear, cheers, and groans]. If the electors of Middlesex wished to maintain Free-trade, then let them return two tried soldiers, who had already borne the brunt and sweat of the conflict [hear, hear, and cheers], who by speech and vote had upheld the principle [hear, hear, and renewed cheers]. A more indefatigable or straightforward representative no constituency ever possessed than Lord Robert Grosvenor. Mr. Hanbury, who was met by several allusions to the malt and mashtubs, and was energetically called upon for "a strong brew," seconded the nomination.

Mr. Hume, amidst prolonged cheers, came forward to propose Mr. Bernal Osborne. To say that Mr. Bernal Osborne represented the opinion of every man in the country would be absurd, seeing that men's opinions varied as much as their noses [laughter and cheers]; but he could bear witness that his hon. friend had done his duty as a reformer in Church and State [immense uproar, cries of "Maynooth," "The Pope's brass band," with cheering and hooting]. If there was anything on which he (Mr. Hume) prided himself, it was on the consistency with which, for forty years, he had struggled to remedy those abuses in Church and State, and to bring both as near perfection as possible [cheers]. Many of those changes which, in his earlier days, had been most strenuously opposed, were now carried out, and the country was the better in every point, and he hoped to see many other useful reforms effected. His hon. friend was in favour of extension of the suffrage [groans and cheers], vote by ballot [hisses and clamour], triennial Parliaments, and a more equal distribution of members [shouts of "No Popery," and loud clamour]. He felt bound, also, to declare that his hon. friend, Mr. Bernal Osborne, was not a Reformer of to-day or yesterday, but had been one for many years, and on that account he considered him preferable to represent the county of Middlesex to the noble marquis ["No, no," "Yes, yes," hooting, cheering, and yelling]. Had not Mr. Bernal Osborne brought forward the abuse of the Irish Church?—an abuse so enormous that its warmest friends could not consistently support it ["Hear," cheers, and groans]. If Lord Derby gave them reform, carried out Free-trade, and put an end to all abuses in Church and State, he (Mr. Hume) was the man for Lord Derby [applause]. But the Government said, "We have no opinions; show us the colour of the representatives, and then we will tell you what we shall do" ["Oh!" and great laughter]. He had lived to see the outcry of the "Church in danger" and "No Popery" stink in the nostrils of the people; and, for a contrivance, they had now got the cry of "Protestantism."

Sir G. Colebrooke, M.P., seconded the nomination, and was followed by

Mr. Pownall, who proposed the Marquis of Blandford in rather a pointless address.

Mr. De Burgh briefly seconded the nomination, and, being interrupted by a cry of "cheap bread," exclaimed, "Ay, cheap bread, but where's the cheese?"

Lord Robert Grosvenor then came forward, and was received with general cheering. He made rather a smart speech, delivered in an easy, confident style. After some introductory remarks on the propriety of giving every speaker a fair hearing, he said:—

On the last occasion I spoke second; I have on this occasion the honour of opening the ball; I am *nulli secundus*,—and why? Because 6,000 votes were registered in my favour at the last election, being the largest number, I believe, ever polled in Middlesex at a county election [cheers]. You called on me on the 17th of January, 1847, to aspire to the honour of representing you, and to endeavour to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Byng. Since that time, now nearly six years, I have had the honour of being your representative; and I trust the reception you have given me this

day is a proof that the confidence twice accorded before will not be withdrawn. As I was wanted to make up in some respect for the loss of Mr. Byng, permit me to point with satisfaction to a son of George Byng who came with me on this occasion. He long lived to uphold the people's rights. I have no reason to believe that you have in any respect withdrawn your confidence from me. I am open and accessible to you all. I have seen everybody who came to me, come from what part of the county they might. I have endeavoured to assist them in the objects they had in view; I have endeavoured to answer every letter the day I have received it; and since the dissolution of Parliament I have thought it my duty to go to every part of the county to meet the electors, and explain everything on which they might think explanation desirable, and by personal intercourse, and the friendly interchange of opinion, to strengthen those ties which already exist between us.

He therefore hoped to secure his re-election. In allusion to Mr. Hume, Lord Robert spoke of him as one of the fairest men that sits in the House of Commons. He had passed the whole of a long life in serving the people without fee or reward. He was sure he spoke the feelings of the gentlemen on the other side, as well as of the gentlemen on that side, when he said they were rejoiced to see him there that day in the enjoyment of the good health he so richly deserved [cheers]. In reference to the candidature of the Marquis of Blandford, he said he could not possibly conceive what had induced his noble friend to leave the cool shady retreats of Rosamond's tower, and expose himself to the full glare of a Brentford hustings [laughter]. He himself was in this melancholy position, that nobody would attack him, quarrel with him, oppose him. He said he was in favour of an extension of the suffrage, and an alteration of the electoral districts. A borough with 300 electors ought not to have the same voice as the great county of Middlesex. On Maynooth he said:—

I will tell you what has been my conduct on Maynooth, and what it will be. I did not vote for the bill in any of its earlier stages, nor did I vote for it till I voted for a proposition that if additional money were to be granted to Maynooth it should be taken, not from the consolidated fund, but from a fund especially Irish [hear, hear]. I voted that it should be taken out of the surplus revenue of the Irish Church [cheers and groans]. I am a warm friend of the Established Church; but because I am a friend I will not pass over abuses. I think £800,000 a-year too much for the cure of 800,000 souls, especially when the £800,000 a-year is contributed mainly out of Roman Catholic pockets. When this new Parliament is assembled I do believe you will hear no more of Maynooth.

With a man's religious belief they had nothing to do; that is in the domain of conscience; and he maintained that, in respect of grants for education, our Roman Catholic brethren had as good a right to share as members of the Established Church or Nonconformists. With regard to the large loaf, he hoped it would not give place to the little one. After some further remarks, in which he stated that his political opinions were the result of 20 years of political life, Lord Robert retired amidst great cheering.

Mr. Osborne then came forward, but, in consequence of the clamour of his opponents, was, for at least ten minutes, inaudible. He begged they would give himself and Lord Blandford a fair hearing. If they would only give his opponent the rope of their patience, he would commit a political suicide [cheers, laughter, a cry, "He should have paid for his grandfather's coffin, that never was paid for," and renewed uproar]. After an allusion to his interrupters, who, if they had hearts of mice, would come forward and answer what he had to say, and an entreaty that his voice might not be lost "amid the cries of a mob of gentlemen who lived at ease," Mr. Osborne launched out into a brilliant attack upon his opponents with his usual fire and humour:—

I will tell you in one short sentence what this contest is. This contest is conducted on the part of a mock semi-political religious cry, while those who utter these cries look back with a long and lingering gaze to the recant of Protectionist principles [cheers]. The noble marquis has hitherto shirked all public meetings, and has given no declaration of principle further than that he concurs in the sentiments of a small section of the Middlesex bench of magistrates ["Oh! oh!"] And he now comes before you, not giving any exposition of his sentiments on Reform, or about Free-trade, but merely seeking to be carried into Parliament on the whirlwind of a "No Popery" cry [loud cheering and interruption]. I do not make this the occasion of any personal reproach to my noble opponent. It has been his happy lot to sit for the quiet and patrimonial village of Woodstock, where opinions are never asked and addresses never issued [cheering]. There the nice snug electors—virtually in the pocket of the Duke of Marlborough—are in the habit of approving of any one the duke selects to fill his place, and if you are pleased to send my noble opponent to Parliament no one will feel more obliged to you than the Duke of Marlborough, who already owes so much to you and to the country [cheers and laughter]; because he will immediately select some other member of his numerous and interesting family ["Personal!" "Shame!" to sit for the borough. If you take exception to the noble lord for not having addressed any meetings of the electors, you must remember he has not been brought up in that line, that he has now been called upon by only a small section of the Middlesex magistrates, and that the broad glare of public opinion has never yet shone on his mind or elevated his intellect ["Gammon," "Stuff," and cheers]. My noble opponent is brought forward as a man of sound constitutional views and high personal character ["Oh, oh," and cheers]. I have nothing to do with his personal character, but if I had to deal with it, I believe I might safely state that my own is quite as good [cries of "hear, hear," "no, no," shouting and yelling]. Gentlemen, it is true that I am not a marquis [hear]. It is true that I am not quartered upon the Post-office revenues [cheers]. It is true that my family never received millions of the public money [groans and cries of "In the public service"]. But is this any reason

why I should not be listened to by you, who formerly sent me to Parliament? [cheers.] It is a reason why, at least, I should be treated with respect, if not by the non-electors, at least by those who pretend to be their superiors [applause and cries of "Hit them hard"]. My opponent is brought forward on account of what is called his high Protestantism and his sincere advocacy of the Church. I have nothing to say to that, but I wish merely to make this remark, that as to Lord Blandford being the friend of the Church, there is a remark embodied in four lines of a popular poet, which I will repeat for you:—

"A man may cry 'Church, Church,' at every word,
But may not have more piety than other people;
The daw is not reckoned a religious bird
Because he keeps caw-cawing from the steeple."

[Great cheering and laughter.] But the supporters of the noble marquis have discovered that he is a sort of Protestant St. George—the tutelary saint of the liberties and constitution of the country [cheers and laughter]. He is brought forward, indeed, as the Protestant champion [loud cries of "No Popery," "Who sold us?" "No Maynooth," &c.] You are told in one of those scurrilous handbills which only emanate, thank God, on the eve of a general election, that he is the peculiar friend of the Protestant institutions of the country. Since when has his Protestantism blossomed into full intolerance? Is it not somewhat curious that this flower should have been expanded and forced into premature development by the heating atmosphere of a general election? Is it not curious that this exotic should have been transplanted from the Conservative hothouse of Blenheim to appear on the hustings of Middlesex as a Protestant champion? [cheers, and counter-cheers.] I say to you, electors and non-electors, be on your guard, not only against the aggressions of the Pope, but also be on your guard [the uproar was here again renewed for some minutes]—beware not only of the aggressions of the Pope, but also be on your guard against the claims of the Pretender [great cheering—hooting from Lord Blandford's part of the hustings]. Since when had the Marquis of Blandford this violent fit of Maynooth? I find that, in the year 1845, on the 3rd of April, the noble Marquis supported Sir R. Peel when moving for leave to bring in a bill for taking the money of the people in order to give a permanent endowment to Maynooth. I find that when the worthies of the House of Commons—Spooner, Forbes McKenzie, and Sibthorp—brought forward motions to deduct the expenses of repairs to Maynooth from the grant charged on the Consolidated Fund, the Marquis of Blandford never gave one vote for what is called the Protestant interest. But I, who am represented as the intimate friend of Cardinal Wiseman—whom I never saw—I, who am for Papal aggression—what did I do on that grant, for which Lord Blandford voted and for which his conduct is approved by the Protestantism of Pownall and the credulity of De Burgh? I said I would be no party to taking the money of the people of England to endow the Catholic priests in Ireland, and I voted, instead, for the amendment of Mr. Ward, which was, that if Maynooth was to be endowed at all it ought to be endowed from the funds of the Irish Establishment ["You wanted to rob the Church"]. Yes, that bloated Irish Church, which is a disgrace to you and to the institutions of the country [cheers]. Where was Lord Blandford on that occasion? He voted against us; and, at the eleventh hour, he condescends to drag the ermine of his peerage in the dirt to pander to the basest, the most wicked, and the most untrue of all cries—the cry of "No Popery" [much noise on both sides]. Such has been the conduct of the Marquis of Blandford on the Maynooth question. If such was his conduct on Maynooth, what could you expect from him on other occasions?

The Marquis had declared himself against any re-imposition of Protection. In his advocacy of Free-trade the Marquis of Blandford was like Mark Anthony over the body of Cæsar, he came to bury Protection, "not to praise it" [cheers]. His supporters, who clamoured for Protection, now that their friends were in power and had the disposition of the perquisites, were content to take crape and handbands at the hands of their leaders, and to follow in the procession as mourners after the dead corpse of the principle to which they had once been so devoted, and for the resuscitation of which they had loudly clamoured [much cheering]. The "Rupert of debate had become the Jesuit of the Cabinet," the chivalrous Protectionist leader was the Loyola of the Lords [loud cheers]. Fair plain speaking had fled for the first time from a British Cabinet, and the confidence was sought for men whose ministers, when addressing their constituents, called the non-electors "the vilest rabble they ever saw." [Loud cheering, and shouts of "No, no!" "Humbug," "Claptrap," &c.] After a reiteration of his views in favour of Parliamentary Reform and the Ballot, Mr. Osborn concluded as follows:—

I have advocated civil and religious liberty also ["No Popery"], and under these heads I place my votes on the "Church-rates abolition question, and for the admission of my Jewish fellow-countrymen to Parliament; but if I should be asked to seek your votes and support by raising a religious cry,—much as I prize the representation of Middlesex, and a high position in the opinion of my fellow-countrymen,—I tell you that not all the wealth of Blenheim, nor all the glories of the noble marquis's position, could tempt me to seek your suffrages. [Loud cheers, and cries of "Personal," "Shame," &c.] Reply to me afterwards, if you please. I stand here prepared for an inquiry into the grants made to all churches alike, but I will stigmatize no one for his faith. This is no arena for a theological discussion. Fallible man has, I say, no right to judge his fellow-man, or to sit in judgment over his faith, and I will not be a party to religious controversy on the hustings. This contest is to be fought on higher grounds than you think. It is the contest of Protestantism against intolerance [cheers]. If there is anything more sacred than another in our Protestant institutions it is the right of private judgment, and with that principle I will not interfere. [Cries of "No Popery!" "No Smithfield!"] I shall never point the finger of scorn at any particular body of his countrymen, but I will be a party to any inquiry into the money of the people that may be given towards the support of any religion [cheers]. We are told that unless you return the Marquis of Blandford and supporters, like him,

of the Derby Government ["You want a place"]—If, as has been suggested by my kind friend on the left, I wanted a place, I could have got one [cheers, and cries of "How much?"] Well, to be sure it was not a place worth £7,000 a-year in the Post-office [cheers and laughter], but it was one of £2,000 a-year, which many of you would have been glad to get. But I refused that place, because I did not think it consistent with the dignity of the member for this great metropolitan constituency to hold office under Government [cheers, and "Humbug"]. Well, you are told, as I was about to remark, by Lord Derby's friend, that after him will come the deluge. That reminds me of the fable of the spider, who thought the world was coming to an end when his web was swept away [cheers and laughter]. If that dreaded deluge should arrive, I, for one, have hopes that from it will spring a bright rainbow, in which the several hues of our political opinions shall be united, which may span the kingdom as an omen of peace and lasting happiness [cheers], and be a signal for the consolidation of the great Liberal party [great cheers]. In conclusion, I must say, I think you have behaved on the whole remarkably well; and I thank you for the attention with which you have heard me. I am not apt to judge harshly of what passes in the heat of an election contest, and to you, gentlemen on my left, I must return my thanks, not for the little degree of attention you have paid to me, but for the way in which you have performed an act of civility, of which you, probably, are not conscious. You have placed my emblem [laurel leaves] over your own colours [cheers]. I accept the omen. Electors, give me your support, and, with it, your exertions. I have no fear but that I shall once more sit in Parliament as member for Middlesex [enthusiastic cheering, mingled with groans and hisses].

The Marquis of Blandford then came forward, but he also was for a long time greatly interrupted, and on Mr. Osborn's interference on his behalf, good humouredly said, in allusion to his previous remark, "Thank you for the rope, Mr. Osborn." He spoke in a very unconnected style, grumbling greatly at the charges made against him, without fairly grappling with or rebutting them. He said:—

I am in favour of the big loaf, and I entertain the truest sympathy for the working classes [cries of "Why, you give your men only 6s. per week?"]. I wish to see the people spend their money on tea and sugar, and everything else that promotes comfort [hear]. I am not in favour of the ballot [clamour]. I am not for increasing the suffrage, and I tell you why—because the great portion of the constituencies do not vote at all [hear]. Let them all come to the poll, and then I shall be prepared to say, "Give us more" [cheers, and cries of "Maynooth"]. Aye, with regard to Maynooth, the hon. and gallant gentleman who preceded me said he did not vote for the grant to Maynooth, and that I had voted for it. Now, the hon. gentleman says he did not vote for Sir R. Peel's motion on the Maynooth Grant; but he voted, in my opinion, for what was worse, namely, the spoliation of the Established Church in Ireland [groans]. By this means the Church would be despoiled, and, in addition, we should have the domineering priests of Rome in full authority in Ireland [groans and hisses]. Now, gentlemen, you may see who is the "Pope's candidate" [cheers and laughter]. I am in favour of perfect religious toleration [cheers]. I am sincerely attached to the Protestant religion, because it alone protects toleration. Now, what would you think of the liberality of a man who would open the gaols and let every convict out of prison? [hear, hear.] Well, then, in the same way a little restriction is necessary with regard to a domineering and intolerant Church, because it is only by such means that liberty can be secured ["hear," and cheers]. I am in favour of every sect having its share of educational grants. I do not like to see the Bible driven away from education. I like to see religion the basis of all education [cheers, and cries of "Game-laws"]. As for the Game-laws, I think that game is a species of property as much as anything else—as much as chickens are ["oh, oh," and "hear, hear"]. I wish to hear the Conservative voice again raised in this county, where it has been hushed too long [cheers], because I believe that the principle of Conservatism has conducted to the great social, political, and commercial happiness and prosperity of this empire [loud cheers].

Mr. Sheriff Cotterell then took a show of hands for the several candidates, and, after doing so, declared the election to have fallen on Lord R. Grosvenor and Mr. Osborn. Very few hands were held up for the Conservative candidate. Those for Mr. Osborn were the most numerous.

A poll was demanded on behalf of the Marquis of Blandford, and was appointed to take place on Tuesday and Wednesday. The declaration will be made on Friday.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Mr. Cobden and Mr. Denison were re-elected for the important constituency on Saturday, without opposition. The nomination took place at Wakefield, but owing to the temporary wetness of the weather was not very numerously attended. The former was proposed by Mr. W. M. S. Milner, M.P., and seconded by Mr. Francis Carbutt, the latter by the Hon. Edwin Lascelles, and Mr. John Rand, of Bradford.

Mr. Cobden then addressed the assembly, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. He said that he had come forward to represent Free-trade and that alone:—

That question being disposed of, my name having no particular connexion with any other topic, and it not being likely that my name would ever be so prominently connected with any question as it has been with that of Free-trade—for it does not often fall to the fate of any individual in his course, transitory as it is, that he should have the honour—I deem it an honour, and privilege, and glory [cheers] to see himself individualizing, as it were, a great and a permanent principle [cheers]—Free-trade being settled, and you having no motive to go beyond your borders for a candidate, then I agree with the gentleman who has just addressed you that you have a fair right to send a man who is a Yorkshireman to represent you in Parliament [hear], and I have no doubt whatever that on all questions, and for many elections to come, Yorkshiremen will seek York-

shiresmen to represent their interests in Parliament. [hear, and cheers from Mr. Denison's side of the hustings.] Gentlemen, I meet you all here as Free-traders. Is there any dissentient? [Loud and repeated cheers, and cries of "No, no, no."] Then we are all Free-traders. But, gentlemen, are we sure that we all perfectly understand what Free-trade means? [A Voice: "Give us a definition."] Because I am anxious, whilst we adopt the principles of Free-trade in this riding, we should take care not to allow Protection to meet us in some kind of disguise [cheers]. I have no doubt whatever of the perfect integrity of the intentions of my honourable colleague [cheers]—because I have seen him in the House of Commons not only oppose Protection in its open and avowed form, but I have seen him oppose it in the sinister guise in which it has sometimes been presented [cheers]. Gentlemen, it is right it should be known elsewhere that the West Riding of the county of York is agreed not only to oppose Protection as such, but to oppose that new scheme which has been well and emphatically explained by a gentleman in the meeting, who exclaimed, "They want to protect their pockets at the expense of ours" [loud cheers]. Now, I do not think it makes much difference whether Mr. Disraeli takes money out of your bread-basket or out of your pockets [cheers and laughter]. We intend to prevent his doing either the one or the other [great cheering]. Let this be clearly understood. It is important that this should be known elsewhere. It is most desirable that the opinion of this vast constituency should be clearly comprehended, and that they do not intend to countenance any of that shifting of taxation, which will enable those who possess property in land to place heavier burdens on those who have no other property than their labour [loud cheering]. Now, gentlemen, we have to deal with a Government which, if I understand aright—and it is not very easy to understand the explanations of Mr. Disraeli in Buckinghamshire [laughter]—we have a Government which now intend to change their ground, and having for some years led the farmers a precious dance after the phantom of Protection, they are now going to elevate them in the regions of romance in search of that still more untenable phantom, a re-distribution of taxation [laughter and cheers]. I think we ought to deal with the Government in the first place as a Protectionist Government, and I hope that forty-eight hours will not elapse after the meeting of Parliament before that Government and the party belonging to them are brought fairly at issue on the question of Free-trade or Protection [cheers]. Let us have it settled "aye" or "no" [continued cheering]. If they are Free-traders—if they really and honestly recant the opinions they have been expressing in opposition [hear, hear]—well, then, I don't know that it would be my business as a Free-trader to molest them even if they occupied the side to the right of the Speaker's chair in Parliament [a laugh]. But if I were a Protectionist—if I were one of the farming class that believed in Protection, and if I found my party, who had gone to that land of promise, the Treasury benches, by means of professing Protectionist principles [hear, hear], recanting their opinions the moment they got into power [hear, hear], I should be disposed to say to them, "Gentlemen, if you have to recant and repent, you must do it in sackcloth and ashes, not on the Treasury bench" [laughter and cheers]. Therefore I am afraid the present Government, if their friends in the country do them justice, must not expect to remain long in office [hear, hear, and cheers]. But that will be no matter of regret to anybody here, because we are all Free-traders here [laughter and cheers].

Mr. B. Denison then addressed the meeting, and the character of his speech may be imagined from the fact that nearly all the cheers came from the other side of the hustings. He had only to reiterate his opinions expressed in 1848, that nothing should induce him to vote for anything like a return to Protection. He would only subject a re-adjustment of taxation if just to all classes. He strongly advocated a reduction of the duty on tea, and, in respect to Maynooth, said that he would neither pledge himself to uphold or oppose the grant until he had heard both sides, after the appointment of a committee on the subject. But there was nothing for which he would fight harder than the Protestant institutions of the country [cheers].

Mr. Cobden then proposed, and Mr. Denison seconded, a vote of thanks to the under-sheriff, which was briefly acknowledged by that gentleman. Sir Charles Wood having been called for, shortly addressed the electors, as did also Mr. Leatham.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. Cobden and a large party sat down to a cold collation at the Corn Exchange, Sir Charles Wood presiding. Mr. Cobden spoke at some length on political affairs generally. His speech was important and significant as bearing upon the future state of parties—neither of which, he remarked, was strong enough to form a Government which would stand for three months, if the old rule were acted on as to Government majorities. How were parties to be re-constituted? Their friends of the functionary and statesmen class must lay their heads together and see what could be done to inspire some fresh enthusiasm by and by on behalf of the old Liberal party [hear, hear]. He thought that the Whigs would have a little to revise their old policy in matters of political reform [cheers]. He would rather have a £5 rating than a £5 rental suffrage; and he thought that would for the present satisfy moderate reformers. But the protection of the voter in the exercise of his franchise was the uppermost question—especially against intimidation and coercion [cheers]. He then detailed several flagrant cases of intimidation that had recently come under his notice. He thought the leaders of parties must be prepared to look this question fairly in the face, and devise means by which the extension of the franchise should not be made an extended curse to the great body of the Liberal party [hear, hear]. He called the Derby Government "a re-organized hypocrisy." The placing of such a man as Disraeli at its head declared the intellectual bankruptcy of the great territorial party. If there was not a steady ballasting power about the great body of the people of this

country, and whose feeling and wishes had been eminently represented and concentrated by those who had been called the "Manchester School" of late—if it were not for that steady ballasting principle, which would prevent jugglers and mountebanks, and unscrupulously incendiary adventurers, from playing tricks in this country [great cheering]—there was no man who would be so dangerous, because there was no one who had seemed less unwilling at all times to lend anything like the profession of principle to his own personal and sinister objects than this present Chancellor of the Exchequer [loud cries of hear, hear].

AYRESHIRE.—Mr. Cardwell, late M.P. for Liverpool, was nominated for this county on Saturday, against Colonel Blair, and obtained a show of hands in his favour. The day for polling is Tuesday (yesterday) and to-day.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The Hon. Mr. Yorke and Lord George Manners, together with Mr. Ball, the Protectionist tenant-farmer, who has been brought forward to succeed Mr. Townley, were elected on Thursday, without opposition. Mr. Ball said that the system of Free-trade, as now tested by some years' experience, is one of the greatest curses ever inflicted on a country. But he presently went on with this qualification:—

If we must have Free-trade, let the system be carried out fully; abolish all protection and restrictive laws, and that would benefit the farmer more than a revision of taxation. He would vote for the withdrawal of the Maynooth Grant.

DEVONSHIRE (NORTH).—The late members, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland and Mr. L. W. Buck, were re-elected without opposition. But though the election was uncontested it was a very excited one. There had been a requisition to Mr. G. S. Buck to contest, on Protectionist ground, the seat of Sir Thomas Acland; and even this limited demonstration against one so enthusiastically respected by the great mass of the men of Devonshire aroused strong feeling amongst them, and made Mr. Buck, senior, a most unpopular mark on the nomination day at South Molton, yesterday week. The two parties were most violent in demeanour; and blows were exchanged, and sticks and stones thrown, before the proceedings commenced. When the election was done, and the Sheriff had made his official declaration, the name of Mr. L. W. Buck drew forth shouts of "No, no!" After Sir T. Acland had returned thanks for his re-election, the following took place:—

An elector to Sir Thomas: Would you, or not, vote for the reimposition of the Corn-laws, if proposed, directly or indirectly, by the present Ministry?

Sir Thomas Acland: The verdict has been solemnly given after many, many years' contest; and I am not the man to dispute that verdict [tremendous cheering]. Nor do I know where such a man is to be found, unless he should have lately escaped from some asylum [renewed cheers].

Mr. Buck could scarcely obtain any hearing for a single word. He said he would do everything to allay the angry feelings of parties, and do justice to all classes of the community.

ESSEX (SOUTH).—The polling took place on Thursday and Friday, but from the first the chances of Sir E. Buxton were but small. The declaration took place on Monday, at Chelmsford, when the result was declared to be as follows:—

Bramston	2,651
Smijth	2,457
Buxton	1,803

giving Smijth a majority of 654 over Buxton. Sir E. Buxton said that Essex was now represented by ten Conservative members [cheers from the Blue party]. He should have thought that the persons who appeared to rejoice at that circumstance would have recollected that it was after the election of 1841, when they had, as now, ten Tory members, that at one crash the corn laws were abolished [hear, hear]. He hoped the Liberals of the county would not be discouraged at the defeat they had sustained on this occasion. There was the victory at the last election; and he trusted that the day was not far distant when the Liberals of Essex would again have the honour of being represented, he would not say by any particular individual, but by one if not two members of Liberal sentiments [hear, and cheers].

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (WEST).—The three candidates were Mr. Blagden Hale, Mr. Grantley Berkeley, and Mr. Kingscote (Free-trader)—the two former of whom represented the division in the late Parliament. The return of Mr. Hale (Derbyite) was generally looked upon as secure. Mr. Grantley Berkeley was heard with much impatience at the nomination on Wednesday. He accused his brother, Earl Fitzhardinge, of coercing his (the noble earl's) tenants. An elector asked Mr. Hale if he would vote against the imposition of any duty on foreign corn? Mr. Hale: That depends on circumstances ["Oh, oh," and laughter]. The first day's polling was as follows:—

Kingscote	3,112
Hale	2,680
Grantley Berkeley	2,088

Mr. Grantley Berkeley resigned upon the announcement of the numbers.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—RIOT AND SEIZURE OF THE POLL-BOOKS. — Mr. Cornwall Lewis, Mr. Booker, Mr. J. K. King, and Mr. C. S. B. Hanbury, were nominated at Hereford on Tuesday, the first being a Free-trader, and the three latter Derbyites. Mr. Lewis said he regretted that Lord Melbourne's offer of an 8s. duty had not been accepted at the

time, but the chance was now for ever gone. A duty of 4s., which was now talked about, would give no practical relief; the remission of rent would be recalled, and the very moment scarcity arose, and high prices followed, away would go the duty. It would fall into the boundless ocean of popular odium and obloquy. The present Government had not distinctly raised the question of Protection or Free-trade. Mr. Booker said:—

After the experience which he had had in public life, he was certain that Free-trade was impossible in this country ["No, no," and great interruption]—and that the only safe policy under which this country can be governed, or its institutions preserved, was that same old policy of Protection ["Oh, oh," and ironical cheers]—and under which she has attained to the greatest height of glory, happiness, prosperity, and renown that ever was attained by any country on the civilized globe [cheers, and expressions of dissent].

As a Protectionist it was his intention to give his humble but independent support to the present Government as long as they adhered to Protectionist principles [cheers]. Mr. J. King King and Captain Hanbury also addressed the electors, expressing their concurrence in Lord Derby's Government, and pledging themselves to do all in their power to alleviate the distress of the agricultural interest—if not by Protection, at least by such other measures as might be devised. A show of hands was then taken, which the Sheriff declared to be in favour of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Booker, and Mr. Hanbury; Mr. Lewis having an overwhelming majority. A poll was demanded for Mr. King. The first day's polling was unfavourable to Mr. Lewis. The polling at Ross was brought to an abrupt termination about twenty minutes to four o'clock on Saturday, by the forcible seizure of the poll-books, which were instantly destroyed. Constables were despatched from Hereford, but were routed by the mob. A "stone-and-bludgeon" attack was made upon the King's Head Hotel, the Protectionists' head quarters, and nearly every window in the house was smashed, and one booth was afterwards pulled to pieces. At Hereford, the three Conservatives, Messrs. Booker, King, and Hanbury, were savagely attacked. One fellow followed Mr. Booker into his carriage, and struck him several times; in fact, every person wearing the Conservative cognizance had to beat a hasty retreat. Apprehensions were entertained in this city of a serious outbreak, and an additional body of constables were sworn in. These were kept in reserve in the Town Hall, but, happily, their services were not required. A number of the assailants are in custody. Notwithstanding the absence of the poll-books from Ross, and Mr. Lewis's opinion that a special return, such as that at Knaresborough, must be made, and the facts be inquired into by a committee of the House, the High Sheriff stated the numbers to be as follows:—

King	3,167
Booker	3,143
Hanbury	3,020
Lewis	2,636

and declared the three former duly elected.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—The nomination took place at Hertford on Thursday. The candidates were Mr. Halsey, Sir Henry Meux, and Sir Bulwer Lytton, Derbyites; Mr. Trevor, Mr. Bosanquet, and Dr. Pullen, Free-traders. A disturbance, which at one time assumed rather a threatening aspect, occurred before the commencement of the proceedings. A number of horsemen, apparently farmers, wearing the colours of the Conservative candidates, took their station in front of the hustings. This gave great umbrage to the friends of the other candidates, and there was a good deal of outery, and at length an endeavour was made to force the horses back. This led to blows being exchanged, and stones were thrown at some of the horsemen, who retaliated by using their whips. The county constabulary promptly interfered, and the horsemen were at length removed to the rear of the crowd, and the business of the election commenced. The show of hands was for the Liberal candidates. Sir E. Lytton made a severely sarcastic sketch of the late Ministry:—

Now, Lord J. Russell is a man of very high qualities. That he has courage and eloquence and genius no one can deny. But he has shown a most inordinate passion to monopolize power, and a most restless impatience to regain it [applause and uproar], and he certainly did succeed in forming an Administration as much the reverse of liberal as possible, and as much resembling an oligarchy as ever had been seen in this country [cheers, and cries of "No!"] It was a Government of a couple of families, with one or two illustrious exceptions [laughter]. Wherever you looked you saw a Russell, or a connexion of a Russell and a Grey—so that the last Government put him in mind of the Chinese map of the world, which was a large circle, and in the middle a square, leaving out four little corners, which they consider the regions of perpetual darkness and sin, and they consider the square the Celestial Empire, the miserable remnant of mankind beyond being banished to those four little corners [cheers, and laughter]. Just so, the last Government, described as a Liberal Administration, was the great circle where all the good things were concentrated. That was the Celestial Empire, where the late Government quartered themselves and their families; but as for you, Radical Reformers, you did not belong to that empire any more than the Conservatives [laughter], and were left to blow your knuckles on the cold side of the circle. [Laughter.] Do you recollect the story of the cat and the monkey? Do you recollect how the monkey made use of the paws of the cat to rake the chestnuts out of the fire: and do you Radical Reformers think that if you burnt your fingers in raking the fire you would get any chestnuts?

Sir Edward lauded Lord Palmerston, and contended that Lord Derby was entitled to a "fair trial." The following is the first day's poll:—

Halsey	1,866
Meux	1,851
Lytton	1,830
Trevor	1,598
Pullen	1,521
Bosanquet	1,481

THE SOUTH HANTS ELECTION has passed off, as we expected it would—after the resignation of Sir George Staunton and Mr. Brett—without a shadow of opposition, much to the joy of Mr. Compton and Lord Henry Cholmondeley, but to the regret, disappointment, and annoyance, of the great bulk of the Liberal electors. There is a general feeling abroad—and we must say we do not think it is without good foundation—that two seats have been lost to the Liberal cause by the withdrawal of the two Liberal candidates. At all events, there was every prospect of a good contest, and even the most cautious and moderate men in the ranks of the Reformers thought the time was come for testing the relative strength of parties in the constituency. For this purpose two Liberal candidates were put forward, and we regret that those gentlemen did not think it advisable to go to a poll.—*Hants Independent.*

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Mr. E. Dawes, the late Liberal member, was again nominated and had the show of hands. Against him was brought forward Colonel Vernon Harcourt, a Derbyite. Mr. Dawes's views are very Liberal for a county M.P. He is in favour of an extension of the suffrage, the ballot, the abolition of rotten boroughs, and Ecclesiastical Courts, Church reform, and reducing the salaries of the bishops. Polling Thursday (to-morrow), and Friday.

WEST KENT.—Mr. Hodges resigned at the close of the first day, and Sir E. Filmer and Mr. Masters Smith, the Conservative candidates, are consequently returned.

LEICESTERSHIRE (NORTH).—Mr. E. B. Farnham, one of the late members, was re-elected, and the Marquis of Granby was elected in succession to his uncle, Lord Charles Manners, on Wednesday. A third candidate, not present, Mr. Harris, of Leicester, "a devoted man of the people," was put in nomination by the Liberals, for purposes of speech-making, but was withdrawn. Lord Granby argued at some length in favour of Protection; but his hearers gave no favour to his opinions on this subject:—

He had affirmed that both the Spitalfields weavers and the Leicestershire stocking-makers were alike worse off, and to prove this, let them speak for themselves. They had met together and affirmed that, in consequence of foreign competition, they could not live, and had asked for protection from foreign competition [cries of "We want no protection!" and confusion]. If they really were benefited by Free-trade, they might depend upon it that the system would never be reversed; but if they were not benefited, they would ask again for Protection [loud cries of "Never!" from a band of stocking-makers in front of the hustings]. Pointing to a man in the crowd, who had been exhibiting a loaf at the end of a stick, and calling out for "cheap bread," Lord Granby exclaimed, "What has become of that loaf?" The man produced it. "Ay, there it is," resumed the Marquis; "hold it up higher." The man did so, holding it far above the heads of the mob. "There," said Lord Granby, "you see there is no use in putting a big loaf at the top of a pole, where the people can't reach it."

In conclusion he said, if it were possible to return to a better system without resorting to Protection, let them do so; but he questioned whether they could, even by an adjustment of taxation. He would ride the horse Protection so long as he was fit to go out with, but when not fit he would take the beast of burden so far as it could carry him. Greatly as he esteemed privately the members of Lord Derby's Government, he wished to be returned for that constituency under no false colours; and therefore he said he would not render it his blind support, but would seize every opportunity of supporting it generally. One man alone of that Government caused him to place considerable confidence in it, and that man was Mr. Christopher. He had boldly declared what his opinion and the opinion of any Government he continued to be connected with must be. The show of hands appeared to be in favour of the Marquis of Granby and Mr. Harris; but as soon as the Sheriff had officially declared the majority for them, the name of Mr. Harris was withdrawn, before a poll had been demanded by anybody.

MR. CHRISTOPHER AGAIN.—Almost while Mr. Disraeli was speaking as we have reported, Mr. Christopher was thus expressing himself at Lincoln, as a candidate for North Lincolnshire:—

The question did not rest with the Administration—it rested with the electors of this great country to say whether they were prepared to maintain Free-trade measures. [Cries of "We are!" Her Majesty's Prime Minister had declared his views on this question in language so clear that no person could mistake them—"Oh, oh!" laughter, and cheers]—and it rested with the electors of the United Kingdom, not with Lord Derby, to say whether that policy shall be modified or continued.

The show of hands was for Mr. Christopher and Sir Montagu Cholmeley. A poll was demanded for Sir T. B. Stanhope, and fixed for Monday and Tuesday.

NORTHUMBERLAND (NORTH).—On Monday the nomination took place in the Market-place, Alnwick, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, drawn together from various parts of the extensive district by special trains. There was, of course, great uproar. Lord Ossulston and Lord Lovaine, the Derbyite candidate, were each hooted, and spoke in dumb show, Sir George Grey was received with loud cheers, and delivered a telling speech.

The show of hands was largely in favour of the Tories. The tenants of the Duke of Northumberland had received instructions to send their hinds and farm labourers to hold up their hands for the lords, but from the way they received the Protectionists it would appear that they were called upon to "curse" Free-trade, but they blessed it altogether. Tremendous influence was being brought to bear against Sir G. Grey. "The tales which reach us," says the *Gateshead Observer*, "from North Northumberland—reports of wrong and outrage—of coercion and intimidation—are disgraceful to a free land. If Lords Ossulston and Lovaine should be returned to Parliament, they will no more represent the constituency than will the Shah of Persia or the King of Dahomey. Better far would it be to disfranchise a district, than to leave it at the foot of an unsparing autocrat."

NORTHUMBERLAND (SOUTH).—Mr. Ridley has attempted to rescue the seat from the Ravenscroft family, but has failed. Mr. Beaumont, the old Liberal member, has been returned, but this time not at the head of the poll. The Hon. H. G. Liddell takes the lead. The result was as follows:—

Liddell	2,316
Beaumont	2,306
Ridley	2,033

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (NORTH).—Mr. Houldsworth the Protectionist and farmers' candidate, has been obliged to resign his seat. On the part of the landlords, the love of their order has proved stronger than their attachment to Protection; so that Lord Robert Clinton, Free-trader, and brother of the Duke of Newcastle, was returned with Lord Henry Bentinck, on Saturday, at Mansfield, without opposition.

STAFFORDSHIRE (SOUTH).—Yesterday week, Lord Lewisham and General Anson were elected. Mr. J. S. Wright, of Lewisham, asked General Anson whether he would support a measure for the abolition of church-rates. The General replied that he should vote for the abolition of church-rates at present. Mr. Wright repeated to Lord Lewisham the question he put to General Anson on the subject of the abolition of church-rates. Lord Lewisham replied, that he had already voted against the abolition of the church-rates. As Lord John Russell had said, church-rates were a great national tribute to religion; therefore, he felt bound to oppose their abolition.

SUFFOLK (EAST).—The nomination and election took place on Wednesday, on hustings erected on the Cornhill, Ipswich, in the presence of Mr. Anstruther, the High Sheriff of the county, and a great concourse of persons. There was no contest on the occasion, the only candidates being Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and Sir E. S. Gooch, both Ministerialists, who represented the division at the close of the last Parliament. Sir E. Gooch said, on the subject of Protection, he was afraid they should not have a re-imposition of the duty on foreign corn, but, "under the auspices of the present good Government, he hoped that taxes would be removed and the saddle put upon the right horse" [cheers]. Sir Fitzroy Kelly then gave one of his usual Anti-Free-trade speeches, in which he made free use of long-exploded fallacies, and indulged in figures all his own. The Government, he said, were determined to maintain the Protestant religion, against all enemies and against all aggression; and

It is their equally firm and solemn determination now to dedicate their best efforts, to unite the whole faculties of their minds to one great object, the relief of the suffering agriculturist of this country from the burdens, the distress, and the grievances under which he has so long and unjustly laboured. We shall propose for the ensuing Parliament—it will be the first great principle of our administration, on which we are bound by the most sacred of obligations—we shall propose to Parliament large, extensive, and salutary measures, which I believe will be calculated—which I honestly and conscientiously believe will be fully adequate—to the attainment of that great end.

EAST SURREY.—The polling commenced on Thursday morning at nine o'clock. The Liberal candidates took the lead at almost every polling booth, and their Conservative opponents were at no time throughout the day in a gross majority. The polling places were seven in number. At Bermondsey and Camberwell a great majority of the voters polled for King and Alcock. This was expected, but Croydon was looked upon as one of the strongholds of Conservatism, and the preponderance of votes there for the Liberal candidates took both parties by surprise. At Kingston the Liberal majority was swelled by the members of a freehold land society, and at Wandsworth they had a clear and decided majority. The polling on Friday was very languid. An additional number of members of the National Freehold Land Society presented themselves to vote, in right of the Maldon estate, for the Liberal candidate. The following is the state of the poll at its final close:—

Alcock	2,508
King	2,500
Antrobus	2,064
Cleasby	1,928

The Liberals were earnestly invited throughout the contest not to give plumpers, and to split their votes between Locke King and Alcock, and they appear to have responded to the entreaty with an unanimity exceedingly rare. That with 2,500 Liberal voters, there should be only a difference of between seven or eight in the numbers polled respectively for King and Alcock, is regarded by old tacticians as "very pretty electioneering." The official declaration of the poll took place at the Town Hall, Croydon, on Monday, when the numbers were announced as we have given them above. Mr. Alcock said:—

Although the late contest was rightly described as a "beautiful piece of electioneering," and as a "neck-and-neck race" such as was scarcely ever run before for any Derby [cheers, and laughter], still it had probably been more amusing to them than to himself and his colleagues. It was necessary to take care that the Liberal cause was not hazarded again in the same way. It remained with them to act in the same manner as the men of the West Riding did upon the rejection of Lord Morpeth—5,000 of them at once bought freeholds and became electors, as those before him might do [hear]. He recommended it to them as a profitable investment of money, and as a highly conservative and constitutional measure. What they had to do was to buy fifty or sixty acres of freehold land near every railway station. This must be divided into eight parts, and, as there were twelve or thirteen stations in the eastern division, this would give them 4,000 or 5,000 votes [cheers].

SURREY (WEST).—The nomination of the candidates for the representation of the western division of Surrey in Parliament took place at Guildford, on Saturday. There were three candidates in the field—Mr. Drummond and Mr. Evelyn, the former Conservative members, and Colonel Challoner, who comes forward upon Free-trade and Liberal principles. Mr. Drummond first addressed the electors in his usual witty and pointed style. He denied that he had ever changed his opinion upon the subject of a duty on corn, and went on to state that he always was opposed to a tax upon corn; and said, that while the Government of Lord John Russell comprised such individuals as Lord Palmerston, Sir George Grey, and Lord Clarendon, he gave them his support; and it was only when the Government degenerated into a party clique that he felt himself compelled to support the opposition. He would not support any factious motion, from whatever side of the House it might come; and he should support Lord Derby's Government only so long as they brought forward good measures; and if they were removed from office, and, while in opposition, brought forward any factious motion, he should vote against them, as he thought that every Government, however it was composed, ought to have a fair trial. In reply to a question, "Why don't you reduce the tithes?" he said, "Because, if I do, I rob the parson, and pocket the money myself [loud cheers and laughter]. Perhaps that is the reason you want to reduce the tithes" [continued laughter]. He thought the taxes were not adjusted upon a settled principle, and ought to be, and that Mr. Disraeli could do it as well as any one else. With regard to the extension of the suffrage, the result of his canvass had altered his opinion, but not as to the principle:—

I have maintained that always, for I wrote a letter in 1831 to show that it could not stand as it is, and that it ought to be put upon a satisfactory basis. When I come into a town such as Egham and Chertsey, and begin to canvass it, I am told that, "I should like to vote for you, but Mrs. So-and-so, Captain Onething, and Colonel Totherthing, General This, and Sir Something That, are my customers, and I am afraid to offend them." My answer to those persons is, "Your first duty is to find bread for your wives and children, and do not vote for me if you run the risk of losing a morsel for either. But I tell you this, that you are either not fit to have the franchise, or you ought to have the ballot" [cheers]. That is perfectly clear.

He warned them against being led away by the "No Popery" cry, to give up, in the smallest degree, the Protestant principle of religious toleration. In reference to Maynooth, he said, if it were intended to inquire into the religious opinion and practices of the Roman Catholics, he contended they had no right to do so. In conclusion, he said:—

You ask me to have confidence in this man and that. Remember the saying of Lord Chatham—"Confidence is a plant of slow growth in an aged breast." I have no confidence in public men, and I have no necessity for having any. They bring forward their acts, and I judge of their acts [hear, hear]. Upon those acts I will form the best judgment I can, and I will not be a joint in any man's tail [cheers, and laughter]. If upon these principles you like to return me again, I shall be happy to render you good service again as your representative in Parliament [great cheering].

Mr. Evelyn said that if he was elected a member for this division of the county, he should go to Parliament not pledged to support any Ministry, but certainly inclined, in fairness, to give Lord Derby a trial; and so long as he brought forward measures he considered calculated for the good of the people, he should have his support, and no longer. On the question of a corn-law, he said he had formerly thought that a 5s. duty ought to be allowed; but he felt himself bound to admit that, taking into consideration the altered circumstances of the country at the present time, it would not be advisable to have such a duty. Colonel Challoner said he stood before them on the present occasion as the supporter of the great principles of Free-trade and cheap bread, and also as the champion of an enlarged and understandable Free-trade policy and progress. Colonel Challoner then proceeded to say that he was favourable to an extension of the franchise, and also to a reform of the Church Establishment; and said that, although he would yield to no gentleman present in entertaining a sincere affection for the Protestant Church, yet that there were abuses which ought to be removed. A show of hands was then taken, which was declared to be in favour of Mr. Drummond and Col. Challoner.

WILTS (NORTH).—Mr. Long and Mr. Sotherton, on being re-elected on Saturday, both confessed that as everybody else had given up Protection, they must also do so.

NORTH WARWICKSHIRE.—The polling commenced on Thursday, and was conducted with great spirit. In the agricultural towns, the voters were literally

driven up by their landlords like sheep. At four o'clock the numbers in Birmingham were:—

Craven	812
Skipwith	807
Newdegate	503
Spooner	518

The total result of the first day was as follows:—

Newdegate	2,308
Spooner	2,228
Craven	1,893
Skipwith	1,882

Early on Friday morning, the Liberal candidates withdrew. Much dissatisfaction was occasioned by this determination of the committee, seeing that not one-half of the Freehold-land Society's votes had been polled, and considerable numbers had been reserving themselves for the second day's poll, including the members of the Society of Friends, who generally come up when most wanted. The popular feeling (says the *Birmingham Mercury*), was decidedly in favour of a prolongation of the contest, and there can be no doubt that the hostile majority would have been very materially diminished, though we do not believe that it would have been destroyed. The poll was kept open till four o'clock, and the final result was as follows:—

Newdegate	2,950
Spooner	2,822
Craven	2,038
Skipwith	2,021

The declaration of the poll took place yesterday at Coles-hill, in the presence of some 600 of the supporters of Messrs. Newdegate and Spooner, but none of the Liberal party, they having taken no part in the election in any way since the retirement of Messrs. Craven and Skipwith, on Thursday night. Messrs. Spooner and Newdegate had it all their own way in the speaking which followed.

[Continued on page 568].

THE HIGHEST OF THE "LOWER TRIBES."—The Zoological Society have received an addition to their menagerie in the Regent's Park, in the arrival of a fine and lively example of the Chimpanzee, the most intelligent of the Anthropoid apes, and the nearest ally to the gigantic "gorilla," recently discovered on the Gaboon, by the American missionary, Dr. Savage.

THE STOCKPORT RIOTS.—On Friday, the magistrates resumed their investigation into the circumstances connected with the late disturbances, but the inquiry was again adjourned. Several additional persons have been arrested; and the total number of persons in custody is now 57, of whom about 40 are nightly let out on bail.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The scene of the "world's fair" was on Saturday a skeleton in its appearance. Nearly the whole of the transept has been removed. It was feared there would have been a great destruction of the materials by the removal, they being rivetted together, but this has been carefully avoided by cutting the rivets off, a work of much time.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The "towns line" of this railway was opened on Saturday; it commences at Peterborough, and, proceeding through Grantham and Newark, joins the portion previously known to the public as East Retford; and thus forms the shortest route from London to York and Leeds, and the districts further north.

SHORTER JOURNEY TO INDIA.—The Eastern Steam Navigation Company have resolved to establish a line of steamers of such tonnage and power that they will go from London to Calcutta without a stoppage, and make the run in from twenty-six to thirty-two days. By making the entire voyage in this way from point to point, the cost of fuel is reduced from 40s. to 45s. per ton to 12s. to 13s. per ton—an immense gain. Mr. Brunel is the chief engineer who has been consulted, and we have heard that the vessels are intended to be of the enormous size of 600 feet long, giving a tonnage some four times greater than the largest vessel ever yet built.

THE ACCIDENT AT BLACKFRIARS.—Maddox, the mate of the "Dahlia" steamer, has been discharged by the Guildhall magistrates.

THE ROYAL SQUADRON.—Consisting of the "Victoria and Albert," "Fairy," "Black Eagle," and five paddle-wheel steam-vessels, left the Isle of Wight at 9.30 A.M., on Monday, and reached Dartmouth on Tuesday morning. Prince Albert landed and proceeded to Dartmoor. The squadron then proceeded to Plymouth, arriving there about 1 P.M. It was expected the Queen would land in the evening. Of course there was great excitement.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 21.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

MIDDLESEX.—The contest was very severe yesterday between the Marquis of Blandford and Mr. Osborne, but the latter started off with the lead, and was never headed to the close of the poll. According to Lord Robert Grosvenor's committee and Mr. Osborne's committee, the numbers at four o'clock were:—

Grosvenor	3,453
Osborne	2,846
Blandford	2,743

The statement published by the Marquis of Blandford's committee gave the following result:—

Grosvenor	3,788
Osborne	3,098
Blandford	3,049

The struggle lies between Mr. Osborne and the Marquis of Blandford, but it will be seen that the majority in favour of the Liberal candidate is admitted even by his opponents. A correspondent calls our attention to the fact, that among the magistrates who have signed the declaration against Mr. Osborne, based, among other reasons on his "ultra-Democratic sentiments," is Mr. John Wilks, who proposed Mr. Challis, the professedly Radical candidate for Finsbury!

THIS DAY.

	9 o'clock.	10 o'clock.	11 o'clock.
Lord R. Grosvenor	3,505	3,748	4,090
R. B. Osborne	2,902	3,089	3,332
Marquis of Blandford	2,830	2,995	3,219
Majority for Osborne	83	94	118

SURREY (West).—The old members have probably gained the day. Up to four o'clock their majority steadily increased. At the close of the poll the following statement was published by the Conservative committee:—

Evelyn	1,503
Drummond	1,458
Challoner	1,265

This gave a majority for Evelyn over Challoner of 238, and for Drummond over Challoner of 193. The polling will be resumed this morning (Wednesday) at eight o'clock, and will finally close at four. The Liberal party look for some arrivals of freeholders from London, and talk of being still able to reverse the majority of yesterday. But the prevalent impression is that the contest is virtually decided, and that Colonel Challoner, the Liberal candidate, will be defeated.

BERKSHIRE.—The following is the final state of the poll:—

Mr. Yansittart	1,737
Mr. Palmer	1,703
Lord Barrington	1,637
Mr. Walter	165

Mr. Walter, it will be recollected, was put up without his own consent.

BUCKS. —Close of the poll:—Du Pré	1,999
Disraeli	1,972
Cavendish	1,403
Lee	658

The first three are, therefore, returned. It will be recollected that the Hon. Mr. Cavendish is a Whig. After the close of the poll, Dr. Lee addressed a meeting of his supporters, and said, that a compromise had been entered into between the leading political clubs in London, to secure the return of Mr. Du Pré, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Cavendish, against his opposition; and he asserted that several peers, residing in the county, had been parties to this inglorious and unprincipled conspiracy against the rights and liberties of the electors. He had had to contend against the intrigues of the London clubs and of the Buckinghamshire aristocracy.

CUMBERLAND (East).—State of the poll, issued by the Liberal committee, at four o'clock on Monday (the first day):—

Howard [Liberal]	2,158
Marshall [Liberal]	2,060
Salkeld [Derbyite]	1,767

CORNWALL, East.—The following is about the state of the poll up to 12 o'clock yesterday:—

Roberts [Liberal]	2,232
Carew [Derbyite]	1,362
Kendall [ditto]	1,307

NORFOLK, West. First day:—

Bagge	2,903
Bentlack	2,726
Hammond	1,628

HARTFORDSHIRE.—The Conservative committee publish the following account of the close:—

Halsey	2,238
Meux } Derbyites	2,237
Lytton	2,199
Trevor	2,028
Boanquet } Liberals	1,854
Puller	1,699

Of the Liberals, Mr. Trevor alone was a member of the late Parliament.

DENBIGHSHIRE. —Wynn [Derbyite]	2,136
Biddulph [Liberal]	1,811
Bagot [Derbyite]	1,662

AYR BURGHS. —Crawford [Liberal]	835
Boyle [Derbyite]	829

AYR (County).—The following is the state of the poll at the close of the first day, with the exception of two of 18 polling places—viz., Clonmel and Glirvan, from which returns have only been received up to 2 o'clock:—

Blair [Derbyite]	1,080
Gardwell [Peelite]	923

CAYAN. —First day:—Maxwell [Derbyite]	2,844
Young [Liberal]	2,809
Ellis [Derbyite]	899

LOUTH. —First day:—Fortescue [Liberal]	745
McClintock [Derbyite]	686
Kennedy [Liberal]	681

LONDONDERRY. —(Return only from three out of the four baronies first day)—Bateson [Derbyite]	946
Jones [Derbyite]	928
Greer [Liberal]	738

WESTMIDLAND. —First day:—Magan [Liberal]	1,240
Urquhart [Liberal]	1,107
Levinge [Derbyite]	796

Ennis (retired).

ELECTION RIOT AT WELLINGBOROUGH.—The Whigs having declined to contest North Northamptonshire, the Free-traders of Kettering and its neighbourhood resolved to bring forward a candidate for themselves, and, at the nomination on Wednesday, proposed the Hon. G. Wentworth Fitzwilliam, already M.P. for Peterborough. In spite of his expressed determination not to sit if elected, he was carried to the poll, which opened yesterday. The affair caused much ill-feeling, and the insolent bearing of some farmer-voters at Kettering provoked the populace. Stones were thrown, the polling-booth carried by assault, and a regular conflict ensued between the few farmers and the numerous mob. Six policemen—all that could be mustered—took the place of the former, but were sorely mauled, the mob using stones, sticks, the fragments of the poll-booth, or whatever came to hand. In this *scuffle*, by what hand or instrument has not yet been ascertained. Superintendent Knight received a wound in the head, which rendered him insensible, and he was carried off the field for dead. The front of the Hind Hotel, the Conservative quarters, was destroyed, but shortly after, for want of opposition, the police being limited to defensive measures, the anger of the crowd abated and an armistice took place. It was then found that, besides the policeman, about fifty others on both sides had received injuries of more than common severity. One man, it is believed, has his skull fractured, another two ribs; broken heads are exceedingly numerous, and contusions are thought nothing of. Troops have arrived from Weedon.

UNOPPOSED RETURNS.—Mr. E. Burke Roche and Mr. Vincent Scully, have been returned for Cork county (the Irish Yorkshire), the Tories having retreated from the field. Mr. Michael Dunne, a "gentleman farmer" and warm friend of tenant right, has most unexpectedly been returned for Queen's county, with Sir O. Coote, the Protectionist landed proprietor—Mr. J. W. Fitzpatrick, the Whig, having retired. The result is looked upon as a great victory by the Catholic and Tenant-right party.

NOMINATIONS ON MONDAY.—Dublin County:—Mr. J. H. Hamilton and Col. Taylor [Derbyites], and Mr. Lantaigne [Liberal]. Clare County:—Col. Bruen and Mr. Bunbury [Derbyites]. Carlow County:—Mr. J. Ball and Mr. J. Keogh [Liberals]. Down County:—Lord E. Hill and Mr. D. S. Ker [Derbyites], and Mr. W. S. Crawford [Liberal]. Kilkenny County:—Mr. J. Greene and Mr. W. Shee [Liberals], Mr. L. A. Ellis and Lord James Butler [Derbyites]. Longford County:—Mr. R. M. Fox and Mr. Harman [Derbyites], Colonel Greville and Mr. H. Montford [Liberals]. Meath:—Mr. H. Grattan, Mr. M. Corbally, and Mr. Frederick Luess, editor of the *Tablet*, all Liberals.

COUNTY DOWN ELECTION RIOTING.—The nomination was a scene of great uproar and degenerated into an alarming riot. The Court-house was attacked from the outside by the party who, at the commencement, had been ejected from the gallery, reinforced by about a thousand men who had just entered the town. Stones came flying through the windows, and all the respectable people rushed out, the sheriff adjourning the court for two hours. Meantime the scene of the riot was changed to the street outside, where the parties charged each other, and were with the greatest difficulty separated by the military and constabulary. Shortly after noon, some degree of quiet being restored, the nomination was proceeded with. No lives were lost, but many hundreds received shocking head wounds. The military and constabulary behaved with great coolness.

NOMINATIONS AND POLLING DAYS.—The following, we believe, comprise the whole of the remaining uncompleted elections—so that by the end of this week the new Parliament will have been elected:—

Carlow (County)—Monday, July 19.
Craven (County)—Monday, July 19.
Clare (County)—Monday, July 19.
Cork (County)—Monday, July 19.
Down (County)—Tuesday, July 20.
Down (County)—Polling, Tuesday, July 20.
Dublin (County)—Monday, July 19.
Isle of Wight—Polling, July 22 and 23.
Kildare (County)—Tuesday, July 20.
Kilkenny (County)—Monday, July 19.
King's County—Tuesday, July 20.
Leitrim—Tuesday, July 20.
Londonderry (County)—Monday, July 19.
Mayo (County)—Tuesday, July 20.
Monaghan (County)—Tuesday, July 20.
Northumberland (North)—Monday, July 19.
Oakney and Shetland—Monday, July 19.
Queen's County—Monday, July 19.
Wiltshire (East)—Poll, Monday, July 19.

MR. HORSMAN.—The reported appearance of Mr. Horsman as a candidate for a Scotch county is not verified. The Scotch elections are now nearly completed, but Mr. Horsman has not made his appearance at any one of them.

A CABINET COUNCIL, which sat an hour and a half, was held at the Foreign Office yesterday.

GREAT FIRE AT MONTREAL.—By advices from New York to the 18th inst., we learn that a fearful conflagration occurred at Montreal on the 8th inst., upwards of 300 dwelling-houses having been consumed, covering an extent of 20 acres. The fire was still raging at last accounts.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, July 21, 1852.

The arrivals of grain, fresh in this week, are but moderate; still, owing to the weather being very favourable for the growing crops, our trade is very dull.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 710 qrs.; Foreign, 2,050 qrs. Barley—Foreign, 2,450 qrs. Oats—English, 80 qrs.; Foreign, 4,710 qrs. Flour—English, 820; Foreign, 160 sacks; 3,610 barrels.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 6s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (*payment in advance*) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

For the future all communications relating to *Advertisements and Subscriptions for the paper*, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London, to whom *Post-office Orders* should be made payable at the General Post-office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BRADFORD.—A post-office order, dated July 13, received from this place, remains unappropriated, the sender having omitted to give his name and address.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1852.

SUMMARY.

THE heat of the weather has somewhat abated—and the excitement of the General Election draws towards a close. One is able to form now an approximate notion of what will be the relative strength of parties in the new Parliament. Up to the present moment of writing (Tuesday evening), the Earl of Derby has succeeded, by means of Government influences unscrupulously employed, and the Carlton Club subscription skilfully distributed, to wrest from his opponents a gain of seven seats only. Ireland is calculated upon to subtract at least half-a-dozen from this amount. The balance seems pretty evenly poised in Middlesex, and North Northumberland remains doubtful. Suppose that both should go against the Liberals—of which more anon—we shall still have the existing Administration in a minority of between thirty and forty—too large, it is predicted, to allow of any long retention of office by the present occupants—too narrow to admit of the constitution and success of a vigorous Reform Cabinet.

There are two disturbing elements to these calculations which do not appear to have been taken into account. The first is, that the question of Protection is now removed clean out of the way, and hence the old combination of parties must undergo some modification. The second is, that Ministers, released from the embarrassment of their old pledges, will possibly strike boldly into a new line of Liberal politics. They cannot satisfy those of their supporters of whom the Marquis of Granby and Mr. Christopher may be regarded as types. Equally impossible will it be for them to stand by their own unaided strength, even if they were more united than they are. There is a chance, therefore, that they will aim to draw support from the Liberal side of the House, by framing a *programme* which, like that of Sir Robert Peel, under a less imperious stress of necessity, shall conciliate, for a time, a considerable section of the Opposition. In such a case, the new House, instead of turning out a more impracticable one than the last, would probably carry through some large and beneficial measures. At any rate, it is clearly impossible to predict the ultimate disposition of parties, until a policy of some sort has been submitted to them—and the country having pronounced in favour of Free-trade by an immense majority, Ministers may feel themselves at liberty to give the fullest development to the principles thus decisively affirmed.

Before we note some of the more prominent incidents arising out of the elections which have come off since our last issue, we feel impelled to say a word or two on the contest for Middlesex, still in suspense, and not unlikely, we fear, to go against Mr. Bernal Osborne. We are no worshippers of mere intellect—and, therefore, incomparably superior as is Mr. Osborne to his noble antagonist in this respect, we should not feel ourselves bound on that account to support him. Nor are we insensible to the claims of religious earnestness—although, in our judgment, they are greatly lessened in the case of the Marquis of Blandford by narrow views and spiritual pride. But setting all general politics aside, in which our sympathies would of course be with the more Liberal of the two candidates, we say it behoves Middlesex to return Mr. Osborne, regard being had exclusively to the ostensible grounds of opposition to him. He is to be overwhelmed, if at all, by the senseless "No Popery" cry. Now, it is a fact that the acion of the Marlborough House aided the late Sir Robert Peel in increasing and rendering permanent the grant to Maynooth College—and it is a fact that Mr. Osborne strenuously opposed that act,

and voted against it. If, afterwards, he opposed the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, which his competitor supported, all we can say is, he opposed what, ever since its passing, has remained a dead letter, and he did so, according to our humble judgment, on the truest understanding and appreciation of the principles of religious liberty. And now, forsooth, he is to be cashiered in order that the Middlesex electors may express their attachment to the Protestant cause. Out upon the hypocrisy of the pretence! The real origin of enmity to Mr. Osborne is the merciless wit with which he exposes the cant and the humbug of an unscrupulous and anti-popular party. May his opponents be defeated in their unworthy aim, as well for the character's sake of the metropolitan county, as for the sake of the country at large!

The county elections have gone, as it was well known they would do, mostly in one way—the way of the landlords. The counties are the electoral preserves of noble families, and the poor tenant-farmers are their game. They vote as they are bidden—and where they cannot be brought down by the word of command, they are easily snared by a delusion. Few incidents have diversified the dreary monotony of this farce of constitutional representation. In some few cases, the Liberals have lost a man, but none whose ability they will more miss than that of Mr. Cornwall Lewis. Buckinghamshire claims a word of notice, as the adopted of Mr. Disraeli. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's hustings' speech was the sublime of mingled impudence and mystification. He wanted to revive protection—he had never entertained the thought. No such impracticable absurdity had engaged the attention of the Derby Cabinet. No! but he stood upon a *principle*—justice to the soil—and he hoped to reach that desirable consummation by adjusting our financial system to a Free-trade policy, and thus securing for the farmer cheapness of production. "Peculiar burdens" he did not think much of—he had always counselled the farmers to regard it as but a subsidiary mode of relief. A revision of taxation was the only remedy left to the distressed agriculturist—and to this great work he proposed to devote himself. What does all this mean? Is there not some show of reason for the conjectures we have ventured to throw out in the article below?

From Buckinghamshire to the West Riding of Yorkshire—from Benjamin Disraeli to Richard Cobden—from dexterous intellectual craft, to plain, honest, straightforward common-sense, is a natural transition. The connexion between the two subjects is that of contrast. Mr. Cobden has been re-elected by the largest constituency in the kingdom without opposition. Mr. Denison remains his colleague. Mr. Cobden's hustings' speech was brief but characteristic—the natural effusion of an earnest mind guarding from perfidious hands a treasure it had done so much to win. But his after-dinner speech was, perhaps, the more important, as having more specific reference to the future. Marked out for office, as we take him to be, in the next Liberal Administration, we are glad to hear him insist upon the reconstruction of the party with whom he ordinarily acts, on a broader basis of political principles. We may be certain, from his own emphatic avowals, that he will identify himself with no administration which refuses to give the voter the protection of the Ballot. In some other respects, he may consent to take less than his own judgment would deem preferable—but on the question of the Ballot he is inexorable. Well! let us get that, and we shall soon and easily get much more. It is significant to observe Sir Charles Wood at the head of Mr. Cobden's supporters.

One word about Edinburgh, and we will dismiss the elections until next week. Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Cowan are returned—Provost McLaren is rejected, although by but a small majority. We have given the history of the event elsewhere, and have noted the causes by which it was brought about. And now we hope the Scottish Volunteers will break up in good earnest the long truce which they have observed with Free Churchmen. What has come of it? This—that the Free Church rather than allow them their due place in the representation, will coalesce with Tories, and resort to any and every shift of electioneering trickery—falsehood, defamation, duplicity. We are not surprised. The anomalous position of the leading Free Churchmen accounts for what has happened. They are living on a principle which they malign, and everybody knows that men hate most bitterly what they most wantonly injure.

Adieu, for a brief interval, to the heat, dust, and excitement of a general election, in the hottest July within living memory. "The sea, the sea," invites us. Our lady, the Queen, thoroughly English in her attachment to Old Neptune, starts on a cruise of some days, in the royal steam yacht, "Victoria and Albert." She will, of course, be well attended; and, although, we suppose, the infirmities which the sea develops in most other mortals will trouble even a Queen, we can envy her the retirement she will enjoy, and

the opportunity of communing with the most magnificent creation of the physical world. We wish her Majesty a pleasant trip, and a safe return.

Storms, more violent and destructive than common, have stirred, of late, the heated atmosphere. In some localities they have been awful beyond description, and have resulted in a loss of both life and property. They seem to have been most severe in the south-west of Scotland. But no part of the country has been wholly exempt. The metropolis was visited on Friday night, when the heavens were literally ablaze for two hours. The rain fell in torrents—the wind howled moaningly—and the clouds, though high, were threatening enough in their aspect. The thunder was not nearly so terrific as we have heard it—but the lightning was intensely vivid, and incessant. Since then, the extreme heat has moderated. We do not hear of any damage having been done in London, or its immediate vicinity.

There has been an agricultural show at Lewes, and a dinner after it. The show was not so numerously attended as ordinarily, owing to the elections, but we are given to understand that it exhibited satisfactory progress in the science most interesting to farmers. There were many notables both British and Foreign, at the dinner, and the speeches delivered were more appropriate and interesting than usual. Specially happy was that of Lord Palmerston—easy and elegant—familiar in tone, and polished in diction—a perfect specimen of common-place topics turned to excellent account in language and images which beautified them exceedingly, yet without pretending to alter their homeliness of character—a model speech for an English gentleman.

Foreign intelligence is dull in comparison of our own. The Prince President of France is out on a "progress" towards the Rhine. Magnificent spectacles—splendid receptions—evergreens, ribbons, wreaths and banners, disposed with such taste as Frenchmen only can display—carriages and horses, processions, banquets and fireworks—there you have an epitome of what is remarkable in the tour. But all this is government in France—for there, men are more effectually managed by shows than by laws. Can we wonder that Louis Napoleon has been well received? He knows what his subjects most desire—and he gratifies them accordingly. They worship tinsel more than solidity—and love pleasure better than freedom. After all, the wretched Government under which they live is probably as good as the majority of them can bear.

SOMETHING LOOMING IN THE FUTURE.

We accept these words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as, in some sense, prophetic. They show the direction of an under-current in the thoughts and designs of the man who uttered them. They were addressed to the agriculturists—they were meant for the nation. The vision which indistinctly floated before the view of Mr. Disraeli rose up out of the secret purposes of his own soul. It is the first visible expression of his innermost resolves. He will be great. He feels that so he can be—he sees how so he may be.

We well remember the dismay and sinking of heart with which, eleven years ago, the country saw the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power, and the strong majority which he had at his back. No one then dreamt that he was the man appointed by Providence to set commerce free. Probably, he little suspected it himself. Perhaps in the first flush of his triumph he fancied himself strong enough to resist the will of the nation, and to dare the onward march of events. And yet, at the end of four years, he had surrendered the citadel he was commissioned to defend, and had made his name a passport to gratitude and confidence in every industrious household.

There is a wide and essential difference between Peel and Disraeli—between the magnanimous statesman who offered up his personal interests on the altar of his patriotism, and his *quondam* traducer, who has nothing but place to lose. But the elevation of the Buckinghamshire oracle to power seems not at all unlikely to issue in results analogous to those which followed the triumphs of Sir Robert Peel in 1841. Let the reader note all the specialities of the case!

That Mr. Disraeli is a man of great ability—that he is an ardent aspirant after distinction—that it is in his mind to achieve eminence—none, we suppose, will hesitate to admit. He has in him, then, the raw materials of a successful political adventurer. Whether he has a conscience or not, may be doubted—certain it is that he will not be impeded by it. He has no party attachments—no consciousness of having contracted party obligations. Between him and the Protectionists there is no love lost. They hate him as a *parvenu* leader—he despises them as a brainless but self-sufficient crew. He owes them nothing—if there is any indebtedness on either side, it is from them to him. But in serving them, he raised himself to high office. It seems tolerably clear that he is not going to miss his opportunity for their sakes.

He flatters them with the profession that it is their interest he is driving at. It suits his convenience to do so just now. But no one knows better than he that their's is a lost game—and, as such, he will not be the man to play it out.

Look at his position, in another aspect. He is himself the Administration, and the future is open to him, with every inducement that an ambitious man would feel, to do something which shall make his name famous. He has no convictions to strangle. He has bound himself to the country by no programme. He has announced no measures. When asked what he means to do, he thrusts the question aside by flippant evasions. But no one can doubt that he "sees something looming in the future." His all is staked upon the decisions of the next three months. He has called together a new Parliament, and it is decidedly hostile to all the dodges of Protectionism, and hostile to himself as mirrored by his antecedents. How will he meet them? Not unprepared, rely upon it. He will frame a programme, suited to his own emergency. He has now done with the farmers. They can help him no further forward. His next advances will be towards the people—to the Parliamentary majority which roughly embodies the popular will. He will, probably, take the House of Commons by surprise, by the breadth of his proposed policy. He will conquer the Opposition by boldly adopting, and skillfully embodying, their principles. Under the colours of Toryism, he will march towards popular reform. It is the only path to fame open to him, and, we strongly surmise, he will take it.

Mr. Disraeli hints that in the revision of our whole financial system his mission will be found to consist. He does so in language which implies that here only can he discover hope of justice to the agriculturist, and he intimates that it is a hope which may be realized with the glad consent, and entire satisfaction, of all other classes. If by "justice to the soil" he means some special relief to that, at the expense of other, great interests, he must know that his margin for financial manipulations is but small, and that the opposition he would have to encounter would be insurmountable. But if, which is more probable, he contemplates the recasting of our taxational system on the basis of his budget speech—if he has conceived a notion of relieving agriculture by further easing the general springs of industry, and opening up new sources of profitable employment—if he desires to benefit the farmer by benefiting the community of which the farmer forms an important part—there is scope enough for his genius, and the prospect of an ample reward for his success. Consols are now above par—and we know not why the nation should pay a higher rate of interest on its loans than private individuals. Many of our taxes are anomalous, and are far more harassing than productive. Some few are so high—tea and tobacco, for example—as to restrict consumption, encourage smuggling, and impose the necessity of an expensive preventive service. We say nothing of the Income Tax, a fairer adjustment of which would go far to give popularity to any minister. It may suffice to record our conviction that here is a great and beneficent work to be done, and that our Chancellor of the Exchequer may, perchance, essay to do it.

But a revision of taxation cannot promisingly go alone. To be searching, effectual, complete, it must be combined with a re-organization of several administrative departments, in which the machinery is almost as cumbrous and obsolete as any to be found in the Court of Chancery, and every movement of which is as needlessly expensive. Our versatile Chancellor says nothing of that. Nor, indeed, need he, if his own mind is made up. He is known to bear a mortal antipathy to official pedantry, and self-important red-tapeism. If he can prevail upon his colleagues—and their term of office will depend upon their compliance—he may anticipate the meeting of Parliament by vigorous administrative reforms, whereby the way will be paved for financial re-adjustments. The Admiralty—the Ordnance—the Custom House—the Board of Inland Revenue—may be made to do their work much more efficiently than now, and to yield very considerable savings to the country. Possibly, this is a feature of the "something looming in the future."

Let it not be supposed that even these probabilities lessen our detestation of the utter want of political principle which makes them what they are. We look upon Mr. Disraeli as a far more dangerous revolutionist than any of the men whom he and his party delight to denounce as democrats. But surely it is a legitimate cause of gratulation to patriotic minds that the party now in power, be their wishes and their original intentions what they may, can become strong only for good. The Protectionists have led them up to the summit of office in order that they may curse their enemies—and the influences which must govern them are so irresistible, that, ten to one, they will bless them altogether. Disraeli is pursued by an inexorable Nemesis. As he dealt with Sir Robert Peel, so, in all likelihood, will he be dealt with. What he blamed so bitterly in that lamented statesman, he will himself be constrained

to do—and every reproach which he hurled at him, will recoil with double weight upon himself. But, unlike Sir Robert, he will not earn the grateful admiration of posterity—for the one emerged from an environment of mistaken convictions by the sheer force of his honest patriotism—whilst the other, selfish from the beginning, can only be famous by evincing an utter recklessness to all his most solemn professions. In the one case, character mastered circumstances—in the other, circumstances will have mastered character.

SUMMER PLEASURES FOR THE POOR.

Fraser's Magazine has recently brought to light, and our weekly non-political contemporaries have made widely read, a passage in the history of commercial enterprise which has but to be known to be admired and imitated. It is an account of what has been done on the premises of Price's Patent Candle Company to give knowledge and pleasure to the boys and girls there employed. Observing that, in the early winter of 1848, half a score of greasy urchins were in the habit of exercising on refuse paper and with castaway pens their rudimentary skill in caligraphy, Mr. J. P. Wilson, one of the managers, fitted up a school-room capable of accommodating thirty of them; and subsequently, a room three times as big, at a cost of nearly two hundred pounds. This evening seminary was so well attended, that in the course of a few months a day-school was set up, to which the boys resorted by relays in the short intervals of leisure between their hours of work. Thus a complete mechanism of instruction had been set going at an annual cost of £130. The necessity for providing amusement as well as teaching was already perceived. On Easter Monday of 1848 a tea-meeting was held by these little slaves of the lamp, and so judiciously free from over-seriousness were the arrangements, that a repetition of the treat proved a counterpoise to the attractions of Greenwich and Stepney fairs at Whitauitide. In the summer of 1849—with a special view to the prevention of cholera—a field was hired, for a cricket ground, and that exhilarating sport was substituted for the tasks of the school-room. The device, as a sanitary experiment, proved successful. The blood warmed with robust exercise, refused to be tainted by the miasma even of Lambeth and Millbank—where the factory is situate. And the boys' manners became more polished as their limbs grew stronger. In short, so encouraging was the result, that the cricket-field became an established institution among the candlemakers. Six acres and a half were leased at £80 the year, and the edges laid out in garden allotments. Among other good results of these, Mr. Wilson notices that of "softening to the boys one of the greatest evils now existing in the factory—the night-work, for which the men and boys come in at six in the evening, to leave at six in the morning." Every one accustomed to nocturnal toil, knows how indisposed it renders one for going to bed. There is an infatuation in the dawn to those who would never see it if they had to get up for the purpose. Formerly, theseimps of the vat and wick dawdled off to the "early purr" house on their liberation, and only lounged about till the hour for work came round again. Now, they rush, with a gleeful shout, into the cricket-field, thoroughly tire themselves with spades and bats, and go home to bed—first assembling to hear, with uncovered heads, a brief morning prayer. Once every year they all make rural holiday. In June, 1850, they went to Guildford—last year, to Herne Bay—this summer, the Bishop of Winchester has invited them to his grounds at Farnham. The Guildford trip cost £28—the Herne Bay excursion, £48—the conveyance to Farnham and back is estimated at £55. The total expenditure in three years for teachers, schoolrooms, excursions, &c., has been £3,289.

A splendid example thus of individual energy and corporate munificence—a hearty recognition of the moral claims which grow up out of mere commercial connexions—an enlightened appreciation of the consentaneous appliances necessary to the full development of a human creature. It is only one aspect of this example, however, we wish just now to exhibit and enforce—namely, the direct and systematic provision of sensuous pleasure. The tea-meetings, the playground, and the excursions bore no small proportion to the cost incurred and the good realized. A similar amount should be expended, and, we believe, a like result would be secured, under all similar circumstances. The employer who desires to be esteemed the friend and benefactor of his workpeople—the committees that form and conduct Sunday and day schools—the benevolent persons who are known as the good genii of their locality, should include, as a matter of course, in their beneficent operations, a machinery of recreation. And that must be of a kind directly physical. The social gathering—the circulation of cheering cups and the indulgence in general speech-making—is very well in its way, but is not sufficient, besides being only occasional. The frame, exhausted by forced and continuous application, requires daily

re-invigoration as well as repose. The spirit needs not only the balm of oblivion, administered by sleep, but the stimulus that is imparted by voluntary exercise. It is needful, every now and then, not only to "ravel up the sleeve of care," but to rehabilitate the whole fabric of muscle and nerve. The dulled senses can be sharpened and polished afresh only by contact with the untarnished sights and imperishable harmonies of nature. Without this, a man may, perhaps, be kept in perfect working trim—he may repair, morning after morning, to the factory gate, in obedience to the factory bell, no less adequate to-day than yesterday for mending broken threads and waiting on self-acting mules—but his higher faculties will imperceptibly rust away. There will be "no speculation in his eye," no consciousness of slumbering power in his arm, no glow of delight in the mere thought that he is a living man. He may be neither diseased nor stupid, but feebleness will be the characteristic of body and mind; and it is true, that

"Weakness is wretchedness. To be strong
Is to be happy."

We urge, therefore, that to every workshop be added a cricket-club—to every school a gymnasium—and that employers join their workmen in the most fraternal of sports, and committees begrudge not the money for swings and footballs. A weekly half-holiday for the workshop, as for the school, is an obvious supplement to, and an additional argument for, the institution suggested. It is not too late to do a good deal in this way for the present summer. But if there be not time for making permanent arrangements, there is ample opportunity for the excursions we have spoken of—and which we are not so simple as to consider a novelty, though far too rare. In London the practice is not so common, nor so largely carried out, as in Lancashire—where, as will be seen from the report of a melancholy and shameful occurrence on one of these festival days, children are taken by the thousand from hearing the eternal clatter of machinery to the shores of the "many-sounding sea." Separately or in combination, every workshop and school in the metropolis might enjoy more than once in the summer a day in the grandest and sweetest of English scenes, and become gradually familiar with every lovely spot and every venerable object in our island. At present, it is almost ludicrous to see the solemn glee with which such pleasures are participated in by our poor townfolk. They seem to look on Nature as on a stepmother—a grand and beautiful lady, benignant, but not to be toyed with. When we become better acquainted with her, we shall have got a long way towards loving each other.

ELECTION NOTES.—IX.

WE need no more striking evidence of the willingness of our agricultural constituencies to be deceived, or their inability to make acts and opinions correspond, than the experience of the past week. They do, indeed, seem to have at length obtained a clear notion that Free-trade is now irrevocable, and that the Parliamentary supporters of Protection have abandoned it; but, strange to say, their confidence in treacherous friends, who have studiously kept back the truth, until political considerations obliged them to confess it, is rather enhanced than otherwise. Englishmen in general are proverbial for obstinate attachment to one especial prerogative—the right of grumbling. The agricultural mind superadds to that another—the privilege of being continually duped. After every fresh exposure, the political Joseph Ady only gains fresh confidence. Farmers insist upon hearing of "something to their advantage," if they never expect to get it. Honest, far-seeing men like Pusey and Norreys, are, therefore, ostracised. Lewis is ejected from Herefordshire, and Buxton from South Essex, because they have prophesied true things; while the Buckingham conjuror, who has shifted his views as personal convenience and party ends have dictated, and at length come round to Mr. Pusey's belief that the agricultural interest must look to making the soil more productive as the only remedy for foreign competition, is applauded to the echo, and implicitly believed in as the statesman who is yet, by some hocus-pocus, to bring them deliverance.

But perhaps we are admitting too much in supposing that the agricultural classes have freely given themselves up to this insane delusion. The issue in the counties has no more been between agriculturists and the rest of the community than between Protection and Free-trade. Farmers have been the machines for voting in the polling booths—the landlords are the real electors. The "bold peasantry"—so helpless are they politically! have been merely the voice for giving expression to the wishes of the owners of broad acres; and where, as in North Nottingham, their own advocates have stood in the way, they have been unceremoniously thrust out. In Hants, where they once fought the battle of tenant right, the landlords have suppressed the cry. At a crisis, when it might be expected that a diminution of public burdens, the adoption of

ballot, the abolition of distraint for rent, and the adjustment of rents, would be the demands of the agricultural electors, we hear only of a vote of confidence in the Derby Ministry. It is true, some of the more sturdy candidates—the Bookers, the Christophers, and the Buckes—still prefer the old cry, and threaten to secede from their Free-trade colleagues and lead the forlorn hope of Protection. But in the main, what the landlord has said the tenant has acquiesced in. Monopoly has been intimated, but its ghost, in the shape of compensation, is resuscitated to delude the agricultural mind and keep it in a state of isolation.

The landed interest has known its power, has used it to the utmost, and has obtained a triumph. In one English county alone has Liberalism gained a seat, and that by means of the dominant influence of a Whig Earl. In South Essex, in Berkshire, in Oxfordshire, in Cumberland, in East Somersetshire, in Hertfordshire, and in Herefordshire, the recalcitrant Derbyites have gained a seat, whilst Free-traders of longer standing have been thrown out. To accomplish this end the screw has been applied with unrelenting severity. For every case of bribery in small boroughs hundreds of cases of coercion and intimidation in counties might be advanced. Well may Mr. Cobden urge with increased earnestness the adoption of the ballot to restore our present constituencies their freedom, and describe the extension of the suffrage without it as but an aggravation of the evil. So intolerable has become the injustice that even the honest but eccentric Mr. Drummond is obliged to admit the necessity of the remedy. But though the occupiers of land have been obliged to act as the vassals of landlordism, to restrain their speech but record their vote, the labouring classes have not proved so tractable. Country gentlemen have not gained any laurels by coming in contact with the people. Almost universally the show of hands has been favourable to the Liberal candidate—the popular instinct being a truer test than the coerced vote. Sir F. Theiger, with all his professional dexterity, found his eloquence thrown away upon the population of Stamford, who had tasted the blessings of Free-trade. The stocking-weavers of North Leicestershire flatly denied the vaticinations of the Marquis of Granby; the shopkeepers of North Yorkshire would not admit the grievances which Mr. Cayley would lay on their shoulders; and the working classes of Herefordshire showed their zeal for Free-trade by active efforts to return Mr. Cornwall Lewis. Mr. Boreford will long remember his reception by the insulted operatives of Braintree, who, if they be "the vilest rabble," are at least innocent of having grown fat upon the plunder of their fellow-countrymen.

Turning to the specialities of the contest, we cannot but record our surprise and disappointment at the issue of the North Warwickshire election. Signal indeed has been the failure of the Freehold-land movement, which was to have rescued at least half a dozen counties from landlord domination. In the very centre of its influence it has failed to secure the return of two moderate and aristocratic candidates; and Messrs. Spooner and Newdegate, who for three years past have been doomed to ignominious defeat, are, unexpectedly to themselves, returned by a majority of some 800. How is this? We have seen no satisfactory explanation of the result, and can only regret that the indiscretion of the leading friends of the movement should have so seriously damaged it. It has not only been unable to rescue North Warwickshire, but could not prevent an expensive contest for East Surrey, and will, perhaps, prove inadequate to save Mr. Osborne for Middlesex. As an instrument of political power, the Freehold-land movement has thus far been but a broken reed—though its machinery may perhaps in future prove more available. That such might be the case we cannot doubt, when we find Mr. Brown and Mr. Cheetham returned, without opposition, for South Lancashire; Mr. Haywood for the Northern Division; and Mr. Cobden for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The Irish borough elections are over, and although there has been a considerable change of members, the balance of parties has been little disturbed. How far the numerous adherents of the Catholic Defence Association will prove true to their designation of "Liberal," time will show. In the sister country, as well as nearer home, Whiggism has been in disrepute. The bulk of what are termed "Liberal" members for Irish boroughs will probably exhibit a more bitter antagonism to Lord John Russell than to Lord Derby, and prove a thorn in the side of every future administration. But we need not dwell upon a topic which is more fully discussed in a separate article. Amongst the new members are Mr. Bowyer, the law adviser of Cardinal Wiseman; Mr. Butt, the Queen's Counsel; Mr. Duffy, the trenchant and powerful editor of the *Nation*; and Mr. Maguire, well known for his ability and sound views in the conduct of the *Cork Examiner*. The Hibernian humour and brio of Mr. Reynolds are lost to the new Parliament, by his re-

jection for Dublin. The bulk of the county elections come off this week, and was expected to result in the gain of several seats to the Liberal cause.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

[Continued from page 565.]

IRELAND.

ELECTIONEERING. RIOTS.—DREADFUL AFFRAY IN BELFAST.

It was hardly to be hoped that, after the series of provocations addressed of late to the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom, the elections in the most excitable parts of these islands would pass off without tumult, or even bloodshed. The apprehension has been too well verified. Nearly every post during the past week has brought intelligence of worse and worse disasters. The Limerick correspondent of *Saunders's News Letter* wrote on Monday evening—"The occurrences of this day will never be forgotten. As time presses, I will merely mention that the 3rd Dragoons and Infantry were pelted with stones, and severely injured by the female portion of the mob, which amounted to at least 20,000 persons favourable to the Roman Catholic candidates, Sergeant O'Brien and Mr. Potter, five of the dragoons were unhorsed, and two officers wounded in the face, by missiles hurled at them. There are thirteen persons under treatment at Barrington's Hospital consequent upon the conflict. The court was opened at half-past ten o'clock, when the candidates and their friends were admitted to the galleries. Benches, bars, and seats, were torn up by the mob in the Liberal interest, and hurled with tremendous violence at Mr. Russell and his friends, several of whom were cut and wounded. A man was flung from the gallery, and spiked on the rails beneath. Not one word could be heard from either proposer or seconder, and the candidates at either side were not allowed to speak a word. This evening the windows of every Roman Catholic in Limerick, promised to support Mr. Russell, were shivered to atoms by the mob, and military and police are in requisition in all quarters." On Wednesday evening, the electric telegraph from Dublin stated that military reinforcements had been sent to the south, riots having broken out in Cork; and that there had been a dreadful conflict in Belfast, in which one man had been killed, and several wounded.

The *News Letter* gives the following version of the Belfast affray:—"A good deal of ill-feeling was excited throughout the whole of yesterday (Tuesday) in the neighbourhoods of Sandy-row and Durham-street, the respective strongholds of the Protestant and Roman Catholic partisans, the two localities forming one line of street, and pretty equally divided between them. The origin of this ill-feeling was an attack made on the house of a man named Ball, a Protestant, in Cullinstree-road, in that vicinity—commenced, it is said, by the Romanist party—and which resulted in the wounding of three parties by the shots which were fired during the affray—two men named McKenna, and a young woman named McLoughlin, who was shot in the back part of the neck, immediately below the ear, and in such a manner that the slightest deviation of the ball from the direction it had taken would have caused immediate death. McKenna, 60 years of age, was shot through both bones of the right leg. The affair occurred shortly after daybreak. A party of constabulary, consisting of 60 men, had been stationed in the neighbourhood, and under directions to use unrelenting vigilance, in order to prevent any breach of the peace. During the earlier part of yesterday, though excitement was plainly visible, no serious encounter occurred, but after six o'clock, when the mill people had left their work, the indications, as we are informed, of an approaching conflict were not to be mistaken, and accordingly Sub-Inspector Hill sent for a reinforcement of constabulary, before there was anything like a sufficient force to repel a dangerous riot on the spot, a dreadful conflict, unexampled in ferocity, though happily not in fatality, had commenced between the Romanist inhabitants of Durham-street and Barrack-street, and the Protestants of Sandy-row and the adjoining locality. We have found it impossible to gather precise information as to the actual beginning of this terrible scene. In answer to all inquiries, the only answer we received was, that the two parties met simultaneously in conflict, but that the Romanist party were decidedly the aggressors. The principal scene of action was between College-square North and Barrack-street. For nearly an hour a desperate fight continued almost without intermission, notwithstanding all the efforts of the constabulary. The two parties successively assailed each other, and retired, according to the fortune of the fight, or as either were driven off by the police. The attack was not confined to the persons of their adversaries. They began to wreck the houses on either side of the street, each party assailing those in which the families of the opposite party resided. The windows were demolished with stones to such an extent, that at this moment there is scarcely a single window in Durham-street, which is not demolished, in many of them the sashes being completely torn out. Firearms were in requisition, and many of the combatants, some from the street and others from the houses, kept up a continual volley from muskets and large pistols, which gave the spectator the idea of a town being sacked. We have been credibly informed that upwards of sixty shots from loaded firearms were fired during this affray, and that one man (a Romanist) was seen to take deliberate aim, and fire from a window in his house, at least fifteen times into the street below. It is strange that a greater amount of bloodshed did

not occur than that which we have to record—viz., the shooting of a lad of sixteen years of age, named Henderson, who received one ball through his breast, and another through his wrist. He was taken to the hospital in a dying state. The ball was immediately extracted from his body, but we have heard that he cannot survive, if he be not already dead. It may give some idea of the fierce nature of this riot, when we say that respectably dressed women were seen supplying the combatants with huge paving stones and brickbats, which they carried from the rear of their houses in baskets, in their aprons and in crocks to the street front; and that, while the stones were flying and balls whizzing above their heads, young girls were breaking the larger brickbats into more handy missiles for the use of the rioters. One woman was seen at a window signalling to the Romanist party beneath whom to advance or when to retire, as she perceived the motions of the police. Megtime information was sent to the mayor, Mr. S. G. Fenton, who arrived shortly after nine o'clock, and read the Riot Act, ordering the people to disperse. About the same time a troop of Dragoons, and two companies of the 46th Foot, made their appearance on the ground, and rapidly cleared the streets in every direction. The Dragoons were hardly able to patrol Durham-street when the riot was over, in consequence of the way in which the street was strewn with brickbats and other huge missiles. Comparative quiet prevailed during the night, the military and constabulary patrolling the streets till one o'clock; this morning, when Mr. Tracy informed them that their services were no longer required, but at the same time urging the Dragoons to remain in readiness for action if required. Two additional troops of the Second Regiment of Dragoons arrived in Belfast from England, on Thursday. The town was then perfectly quiet; but it was reported that "two persons were shot" on the previous night. A large number of the persons engaged in the riot have been committed for trial.

At Cork the violence of the mob has been directed with most destructive effect against Protestant places of worship, and the residences of Protestant electors. The Scotch church did not escape, great mischief having been done to that edifice. One person has been killed, and two others badly wounded.

On Friday evening, after the election proceedings had concluded, the streets of Armagh became the scene of disgraceful riots between the voters of the respective candidates. The *Belfast Mercury* states that in one instance an encounter of a terrible character took place. The rioters were armed for the most part with huge staves, which they brandished in the air, and used with desperate effect; and in some instances they carried large stones in their hands, and with them dealt blows on the heads of their adversaries.

THE BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

All the Irish borough elections are now decided. There have been several changes, but so far the relative strength of parties has been but slightly altered by the Irish returns. The Tories calculated on a large gain in the boroughs, but they have obtained only an accession of two seats to their party; for their loss in Cork and in Newry must be balanced against their gain in Dublin, Armagh, Belfast, and Youghal. In Athlone, Carlow, Cashel, Clonmel, Galway, Kilkenny, Londonderry, Mallow, Tralee, and Wexford, on the Liberal side; and in Bandon, Coleraine, Downpatrick, Lisburn, Carrickfergus, Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Portlinton, on the side of the Tories, there have been no changes; but we find that in Belfast, Davison and McCairns have replaced Chichester and Tennant; in Cork, Fagan has replaced Chatterton; in Drogheda, McCann has replaced Somerville; in Dublin City, Vance has replaced Reynolds; in Dundalk, Bowyer (the English barrister and Cardinal Wiseman's law adviser), has replaced McCullagh; in Dungannon, Maguire has replaced Ponsonby; in Ennis, J. D. Fitzgerald has replaced the O'Gorman Mahon; in Limerick City, Potter and Russell have replaced Lord Arundel and O'Brien; in New Ross, Duffy has replaced H. Talbot; in Sligo, Towneley has replaced Somers; in Waterford, Keatinge has replaced Barron; and in Youghal, Butt has replaced Anstey.

THE COUNTIES.

In the four Irish counties—Armagh, Limerick, Kerry, and Wicklow—already decided, there has been no change except that of Mr. V. Browne [Liberal] instead of Mr. M. J. O'Connell, in Kerry. The Liberals calculate with confidence on a gain of seven, or, perhaps, eight seats in the counties where elections are yet to come off.

In Cork, it is expected that Messrs. Hudson and Shouldham, the Conservative candidates, will not go to the poll.

Fortune appears to have turned fairly against Mr. John Reynolds, who is roaming through the country in vain, in search of a seat. A proposition is said to have been made by the Defence Association to Mr. P. O'Brien, late M.P. for King's County, to resign in favour of Mr. Reynolds, but was indignantly rejected by Sir T. O'Brien, M.P. for Cashel, on the part of his son, who, he contended, was quite as eligible as Mr. Reynolds. If Mr. Reynolds should not succeed in finding any constituency to return him during the elections, one of the rumours is, that Mr. Desseaux, M.P. for Wexford, will make way for him by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds as soon as Parliament meets.

Sir W. Somerville, defeated at Canterbury, put up for Drogheda, but was again rejected, and resigned before the close of the poll.

NOTABILLIA OF THE LATE CONTESTS.

EDINBURGH.

The official declaration of the poll was made on Wednesday before a very large concourse of persons, when the result was declared to be as follows:—

Mr. Macaulay	1,872
Mr. Cowan	1,764
The Lord Provost	1,559
Mr. Bruce	1,066
Mr. Campbell	625

Mr. Black stated that Mr. Macaulay had offered, if his supporters thought it proper, to go to Edinburgh by the express-train and be present at the declaration; but he was in such a delicate state of health that it would be a severe trial. His friends at once advised him to delay his coming for a few days.

Mr. Cowan acknowledged, with thanks, that he had received the second votes of a number of the supporters of all the other candidates—

Many of these had been given out of personal friendship, and others because they considered him the least objectionable out of a bad list of candidates. But I am as free in the course of action which I may think fit to pursue, as any man amongst you—and, therefore, I hope I shall never pander to any influence either from the Government or from the people, that will induce me to give up my conscientious convictions on any subject that I may be called to decide on [loud cheers].

The Lord Provost was received with general cheering on coming forward to address the meeting. With respect to his own conduct in the election, he said:—

For myself, I can honestly say that I have not spoken one word [cries of "Oh, oh," from Mr. Cowan's friends]—I have not done one act which I desire to retract; I have not said a word which I wish to explain away, from the beginning to the end of the election [hisses, and cheers]; and I can say for my committee what I dare say will surprise you, that notwithstanding the scurrility of the bills [uproar among Mr. Cowan's friends] placarded all over the town against us and our proceedings, by those who wished to promote the return of Mr. Cowan [cries of "Oh, oh," from Mr. Cowan's friends], that we never, notwithstanding all the scurrility that appeared in these bills, having for their object to damage me and promote the return of Mr. Cowan—notwithstanding all that provocation, we have never spent one shilling, nor published one single placard, except such as were necessary for advertising our meetings to address the electors. Now, I have to say that, although I have been defeated, I have not been defeated ignominiously [applause]. The Sheriff in reading the roll has added fifteen votes to the numbers that were represented to belong to me—thus making up the numbers in my favour to 1,559. But you will remember that the number for Mr. Cowan was 1,764—making a majority over me of only 195. You will please, also, to remember that at the last election Mr. Macaulay, who was defeated, had only 1,477 votes in his favour, when the whole strength of the Whig party was put forth to support him. Now, I have had the honour of having had recorded in my favour the votes of 1,559 independent electors, not gathered together from all corners of the globe [cries of "Oh, oh," from Mr. Cowan's friends]—but the very heart's blood of the Liberal party. All of us are united as the friends of civil and religious liberty. We recognise no parties among us—neither the Conservative party, nor the old Whig party, nor the Church party, nor the Catholic party, nor the Free Church party [uproar], nor any party [cries of "Rose-street," and noise], but the citizens of Edinburgh, who wish to support me irrespective of any party combinations whatever. Those gentlemen who came forward in my favour believed that, as a man, I represented their general public opinions, and they gave me their votes because they thought I would transact the business of the city property for their behoof. I have already told you that the hon. member had 195 votes over me; but I see it stated in the newspapers of this day that 396 of his votes were split between the Conservative candidate and himself. I know, also, that large numbers of plumpers were given late in the day for Mr. Cowan by the Conservative party [cries of "Oh, oh," from Mr. Cowan's friends]. Probably an analysis of the votes will show how many of these there were. I cannot tell you just now how many there were. But, if you will deduct these Conservative votes from the others given to Mr. Cowan, you will find that of the Liberal party I had a vast majority [cries of "No, no," hisses, and cheers].

The Lord Provost then read the following extract from the *Conservative Post*:—"The chief ground on which we have to congratulate our friends is the defeat which they have inflicted on the Voluntary candidate, Mr. M'Laren, whose return was at one period of the day deemed imminent. They have saved the city from what we must say would have been a most disgraceful position for this metropolis, and taught the Voluntaries and their leaders a lesson of moderation and modesty which we believe they will long remember." It was a fact, therefore, about which there can be no dispute, that Mr. Cowan owed his seat to the votes of the Conservative party. He denied that there was any coalition between his friends and the supporters of Mr. Macaulay:—

In point of fact, as a matter of history, Mr. Macaulay got the votes of a great many of my friends. They were so annoyed and disgusted by the course pursued against me by the friends of Mr. Cowan that they voted in great numbers for Mr. Macaulay [loud cries of "shame, shame," from Mr. Cowan's friends on the hustings]. I believe that, with the exception of a very small number of the leading supporters of Mr. Macaulay, who voted for me on personal grounds, I received very small support, indeed, from them, and at the close of the poll the whole strength of the Whig party was put forward against me [cries of "no."]. So far from any coalition of that kind, the very opposite was the case. Now, I have this to say, in conclusion, that the great effort that has been made to keep me out is the greatest compliment that ever was paid to me [hear, hear, and loud laughter]. The fact that the Tory party thought it worth their while to come forward at the end

of the day, and put forth their whole strength to keep me out, as being the most dangerous man for their party [hear, hear], was the greatest compliment that could have been rendered to me [laughter, and cries of "hear, hear"]. I feel exceedingly proud of the distinction that has thus been conferred upon me. I need not say anything about the bitter opposition I received from the leading men and the great body of the Free Church party [great noise and confusion].

The *Scottish Press*, in an article on the election, describes Mr. M'Laren's defeat partly to the fear of the Whigs after the declaration of the 10 o'clock poll, not for Mr. Macaulay's safety, but for his triumph. The flat then went forth to plump for their favourite candidate. But the special cause of the result was the coalition:—"Listen to this, citizens of Edinburgh. 390 electors voted for the Tory, Mr. Bruce, and the ultra-Liberal, Mr. Cowan. Laying aside, then, the Tory plumpers altogether, we thus establish that the Lord Provost had a large majority of votes of the Liberals of Edinburgh; while Mr. Cowan is our representative solely through the supporters of Lord Derby. What think you of this? No wonder though Mr. Cowan promised from the hustings on Monday to offer no factious opposition to the Derby Government."

The *Edinburgh News* remarks that, from henceforth, all sympathy between Mr. Cowan and the disciples of liberty and religious equality has ended, "and while the entire Liberal party despise the motives, they will never forget the doings of his supporters. He has allowed himself, by base artifices and an unworthy coalition, to be converted into a political opponent. That, ultimately, by the whole Liberal party he will be so treated, he has already but too good reason to anticipate. The religious freedom-loving portion of the independent party will never again be enjoined into political action, either local or general, with the 'friends' of Mr. Cowan, and true Liberals will always suspect the adopted of the Tories. . . . Mr. Macaulay will rebuild the ruined and shattered walls of family Whiggism at once against the masses and the Tories. Mr. Cowan, deserted by and deserting the people, will, unable to rebuild, probably degenerate into a Tory-made Free Church buttress of sectarian bigotry and Conservative Whig 'respectability.' But the people will again sigh and cry under this bondage of political sects and ecclesiastical thralldom. They will burst again the withes which bind them to these iron beds, and rising with a giant's strength, will smite both great and small enslavers to the dust. Even now, this achievement becomes distinctly visible. Already the strength of independent citizenship strikes terror into both triumphant parties, and work—hard, earnest, and energetic work—on behalf of noble and ennobling principles, will furnish speedy and ample reward by securing decided and triumphant victory."

The following is the letter which Mr. Macaulay has addressed to the electors in Edinburgh, in acknowledgment of the honour they have conferred upon him:—

London, July 14, 1852.

Gentlemen,—At a late hour yesterday evening I learnt that I was once more your representative. I am truly sorry that it was impossible for me to appear before you to-day in the High-street, and to give utterance to some part of the feelings with which I accept from you a trust, honourable in itself, and made doubly honourable by the peculiar manner in which it has been offered to me. On as early a day as my health will permit, I shall have an opportunity of explaining to you the general view which I take of public affairs. But on this day, the day on which my old connexion with you is, after an interruption of five years, to be solemnly renewed, I will avoid every subject which can excite dissension; and will only assure you that I am proud of our confidence, that I am grateful for your kindness, and that the peace, the prosperity, and the renown of your noble city will ever be to me objects of affectionate solicitude. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your faithful servant,

T. B. MACAULAY.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The poll formally closed on Wednesday, when the following was the result:—

Inglis	1,368
Gladstone	1,108
Marsham	768

Majority for Gladstone over Marsham 350

The whole constituency is 3,474. At [the election in 1847 the numbers were—

Sir Robert Inglis	1,700
Mr. Gladstone	997
Mr. Round	824

Thus it appears, that not only is the position of Mr. Gladstone strengthened by 101 votes, but that of the senior representative has lost strength to the extent of 332 votes. The *Standard* notices conspicuously, as matter of boasting, that several members of the Derby Government had taken the earliest opportunity of recording their votes against Mr. Gladstone:—"Among those who polled early on Saturday for the warden of Merton, we noticed the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Trade, the Right Hon. the Secretary of War, Viscount Cranley, and Sir John Yarde Buller."

THE CITY ELECTION cost the Reform party about £6,000. In 1835, the total expense of the contest between Liberals and Tories was about £25,000. It is not generally known that the four representatives for the City of London, on the first day of every new Parliament, are dressed in scarlet gowns, and sit all together on the right hand of the Chair in the House of Commons.

THE TOWER HAMLETS ELECTION is stated to have cost the winners £14,000.

CORRUPTION IN THE GOVERNMENT BOROUGH.—The *Morning Advertiser* says, that one of the very first motions, of a political kind, which will be made

on the assembling of the new Parliament, will be for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the agencies employed by the Admiralty, to insure the return of Derbyite candidates at the elections for Chatham, Deptford, Dartmouth, Devonport, and other Government places. The motion is sure to be carried; for, in a motion of that nature, Liberals of all grades will cordially concur. We have the best reason for believing that some extraordinary disclosures will be made. In Chatham, the undue influences used by Sir Frederick Smith, and by others on his behalf, were of the most flagrant kind; while, we understand, the Duke of Northumberland, as the head of the Admiralty, has acted in so indiscreet a manner as to render himself liable to consequences which he little anticipated.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—It is stated that a larger number of election petitions will be presented in the forthcoming session than for a number of years, and that an eminent Queen's Counsel has already received 25 retainers. Derby, Cocker mouth, Barnstaple, Huddersfield, Harwich, and Canterbury, are among the places named which will have to undergo the ordeal of election committees.

YARMOUTH.—It is the firm intention of Mr. M'Cullagh and his friends to prosecute the petition against the return of Sir E. Lacon and Mr. Rumbold to Parliament.—*Norfolk News*.

WAKEFIELD.—Since our last, several of the grossest cases of bribery, treating, intimidation, and abduction of voters, as practised by the Tory agents in the recent election of a member for Wakefield, have been brought to our knowledge; sufficient, in our opinion, not only to render it imperative on the independent electors of the borough to petition against the return of Mr. George Sanders, but to make the transfer of the seat to Mr. Leatham certain. We have heard that proper steps are about to be taken for this purpose.—*Wakefield Express*.

HUDDERSFIELD.—The electors of Huddersfield ascribe the return of Mr. Stansfield, in place of Mr. Willans, the popular candidate, to bribery and intimidation, and they consequently held a meeting on Friday night last, at which it was unanimously resolved to petition against the return of Mr. Stansfield. A subscription for defraying the expenses of the inquiry was instituted, and in a very few minutes £1,654 was raised. Frederick Schwann, Esq., generously gave £300; Messrs. George Mallinson and Sons, £150; Mr. C. H. Jones, £100; Mr. S. Oldfield, £100; and many other equally liberal sums were subscribed. But the most pleasing feature of the matter is, that the working men are offering, with an alacrity and zeal that evince the depth of their convictions, their contributions, towards accomplishing such an exposition of the proceedings at these elections, as will effectually put an end to them.—*Huddersfield Examiner*.

BRADFORD.—What we stated generally last week, we can repeat positively this, that so far as we know the facts of the polling, if the fraudulent votes recorded in Mr. Wickham's favour were removed from the poll, he would not be member for Bradford. We say "so far as we know," because it is possible that some further investigation may reveal fraudulent votes on the other side: one case of personation in favour of Thompson and Milligan has been found, and others may be. We think we shall not err in saying, that if the result of the investigation is to leave Mr. Wickham in a minority of six, a petition against his return will be presented immediately on the assembling of Parliament. Sixty persons who promised for the Liberal candidates voted contrary to their promise; and it is impossible to explain the conduct of some of these except upon the assumption that they received a "consideration" for their treachery. Is it possible that the Great Unknown who sent his emissary to Derby to do his dirty work there, had a secret agent in this town who judiciously distributed a few five-pound notes among that class of electors—happily a small one in Bradford—who will sell their consciences for money? We do not know, but some very suspicious facts have been communicated to us, which at least justify the surmise. But the great bulk of the apostates were drawn over by misrepresentation or undue influence.—*Bradford Observer*.—Speaking of Colonel Thompson's punctual attendance in the House, the *Sun* says:—"Since the time of his election as the representative of Bradford, in 1847, Col. Thompson has sedulously been in attendance at every sitting that has taken place in the various sessions of the late Parliament. Inasmuch as his industry and application to the business of the House of Commons worthy of remark in this particular, that it was observed by the Speaker that the name of the member for Bradford did not appear upon one occasion upon the division-list, and then, not in consequence so much of his absence, as of the absence of mind of the printer!—the circumstance being duly notified afterwards in an erratum."

BOERON.—It is stated that the Liberals intend to petition against the return of Mr. Heathcote and Cabbell, on the ground of extensive bribery and corruption.

The *Globe* states that the only Roman Catholic who has been returned "in the whole length and breadth of England, Scotland, and Wales, is the nominee of the Protestant Duke of Norfolk, the husband of Miss Talbot, Lord E. Howard."

The *Liverpool Times* states that Mr. Cardwell is about to employ the leisure afforded him by his rejection for Liverpool in a ramble on the continent. The Liberal electors of the county of Ayr, however, have put him in nomination, as an opponent to the Conservative candidate, Colonel Blair.

The late Parliament contained upwards of seventy members connected with the legal profession—many

of whom have already been re-elected—and, during the present election, about sixty-five legal gentlemen have offered themselves for the first time as candidates to the different constituencies. This would make a total of one hundred and thirty-five candidates connected in some way or other with the profession of the law. In the list of the rejected we may mention the names of Sir J. Romilly, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Holt, and Mr. Chisholm Anstey; and in the list of the newly-elected, Mr. M. Chambers, Mr. S. Follett, Mr. Malins, Mr. Phillimore, Mr. Gippe, Mr. Phinn, and Mr. Cairns. As far as the elections have hitherto gone, we cannot be far wrong in saying that the next Parliament will be graced by the presence of not less than one hundred gentlemen of the "long robe!"—*Weekly News*.

PAISLEY.—Nothing has appeared to us more extraordinary in the election now over than the support the Volunteers gave to Mr. Hastie. We again and again called upon this party to come forward in a body and vindicate the principles which gave them birth as a religious society. But no, a more potent influence was at work on the opposite side—an influence which has succeeded in destroying what might have been one of the most triumphant vindications of Dissenting principles that ever took place in Scotland—the ousting of Mr. Hastie. Churchmen to a man have made the recent contest a question of Dissent, but as many Volunteers voted for Mr. Hastie, as would not only have turned the poll, but left that gentleman in a most miserable minority. How these men can reconcile their votes in support of an out-and-out Churchman, with their previous professed principles, is, to say the least of it, most unaccountable. It was, indeed, strange to see a Voluntary minister record his vote against the Dissenting candidate, and it was no less strange to see Voluntary elders—men who used to pride themselves on their apparent consistency in supporting such a cause—canvassing for Mr. Hastie. Still more wonderful was it to see a Voluntary advocating side by side with the sturdy champion of Mother Church, in favour of Mr. Hastie.—*Glasgow Post*.

THE STIRLING BURGHS.—The election for the Stirling Burghs gives us peculiar gratification, and Glasgow can look upon the successful candidate as little other than a third member for itself. Sir James Anderson approaches nearer to our idea of a practical representative than most men we are aware of. He is possessed of great industry and application, has excellent business habits, and is a politician of the proper stamp for a popular constituency. We could only wish that he had for a coadjutor the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, whose sympathies and sentiments are, we believe, a good deal in unison with those of the late Lord Provost of Glasgow.—*Glasgow Post*.

NORWICH.—Speaking of the late victory of the Liberal cause, the *Norfolk News* says:—"It is to us a source of inexpressible gratification that this great triumph has been achieved by the energy and enthusiasm of the entire population—that it has been, in fact, the people's work—that they have won the battle—and that to them the glory of the victory belongs. Never was so large a population so stirred up. Through every street, and from every lane and alley, the shout echoed and re-echoed, 'Peto and Warner!' 'Peto and Warner for ever!' Every man, every woman, and every child, seemed animated by the same overwhelming zeal. The city has been redeemed, and the people have done it. Not one voter has been bribed, not one shilling has been spent in corruption. The election just won was the purest and most honest which ever occurred in this old city. And we say, once for all, to our Tory contemporaries and to the Tory partisans, Give us one case of bribery, or cease your idle talking." The ceremony of chairing was, for the first time, dispensed with. The Musical Festival shortly comes off at Norwich, and in a letter to the non-electors, Mr. Tillett promises them a "Festival of Industry."

Let the true and genuine aristocracy of honesty and intelligence have their grand Musical Festival—a Festival in honour of Industry, and in commemoration of one of its most signal triumphs. You shall have your Musical Festival, and to every poor man's cottage shall be sent one card of admission.

The performances shall be first rate; as effective as they can possibly be made; no Italian or French, which you cannot understand, but good stirring pieces in your mother tongue, full of patriotic sentiments, to make your hearts glow, and prepare you for the next battle, come when it may.

THE PRESS AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

In an article on the "New men in the new Parliament," the *Newcastle Guardian* after referring specifically to the increase of Dissenting M.P.s and their social status, says:—"We can readily imagine the sneer with which the elevation of such men will be greeted in some quarters, and the alarm they will cause in others. The High Churchman will see in them another aggression against his privileged order, and contend more strongly for the freedom of ecclesiastical from Parliamentary control. Men in the position of my Lord Londonderry, who deem it a hereditary right to dispose of both political and clerical distinctions, will be clamorous about the invasion of their prerogative, and indignant at the idea of vulgar plebeians presuming to become legislators and rulers. All this and more, may be expected; but the common sense of the country will rather rejoice, we think, in the wisdom and equity of the change. Parliamentary honour have too long been in the hands of a favoured few. They must now be shared among the many, and given irrespective of a man's religious creed, birth, or

occupation. Instead of inquiring about titles or spaces, we find constituencies becoming more alive to the substantial qualities of intellect and adaptation; and these, after all, are the chief, if not the only things that can, in these times, avail a public man, either in or out of Parliament. A mute lording, such as North Northumberland and Durham have been sending, soon finds his level when placed side by side with a man of homely birth but mental energy and independent resources. Even in St. Stephens, where conventionalism is not easily disturbed, the one character is pitied or despised, while the other rarely fails to secure the respect, if not the confidence of all whose opinion is desired or valued. And as Parliament has taken a fancy to meddle with religious topics lately, we have good hopes of the Dissenting members, several of whom are possessed of first-rate speaking power, contributing materially to enlighten and enliven such discussions."

The *Times* twice last week commented with deserved severity upon the contumacious conduct of landlord nominees towards the non-electors assembled at the hustings. One of these references is to the members for the Marquis of Exeter—the other to the language of Major Beresford on the Braintree hustings. We quote the former:—

"The difference between a lover and a husband, so cleverly illustrated the other day at one of our theatres, is but a faint and imperfect type of the change which is wrought in manners and professions by the ceremony which transmutes a candidate into a member—a budding aspirant into a full-blown representative. In the little piece above alluded to the existence of the matrimonial relation is detected by the unceremonious manner in which a gentleman and lady, two of the persons of the drama, treat each other. The nearest and tenderest relation which can exist between human beings is evidenced—and the applause of the audience proved the truth of the picture—by the absence of those little courtesies and attentions which adorn the intercourse of ordinary acquaintance. The Stamford election, just concluded, affords a remarkable instance of the truth of this distinction, and one which those electors who have not yet abandoned themselves to the endearments and caresses of Derbyite candidates should ponder well. The discovery that 'men betray' will come too late after the irretrievable step has once been taken. For the immaculate borough of Stamford, which we somehow or other always find a difficulty in disconnecting from the idea of the Marquis of Exeter, Mr. Herries and Sir Frederick Thesiger were recently elected, we suppose we must call it, to serve the borough or the Marquis—it is not worth while stopping to inquire which—in the ensuing Parliament. One of the electors presumed to think that this was a suitable opportunity for ascertaining the opinions of his future representatives on the suffrage—a subject neither unimportant nor irrelevant, especially to a borough placed in such interesting circumstances as the town of Stamford. This reasonable question, in defiance of all precedent and usage, the two candidates refused to answer. What was the suffrage to them, or they to the suffrage? It was not by their voices they were placed there, but by the fiat of the Marquis of Exeter, whom Mr. Richardson, the unfortunate querist, had grievously offended by unadvised speaking at a former election."

"Another instance of the overbearing insolence which is only waiting for a vent in order to break forth, was afforded by Sir F. Thesiger. An elector was clamouring, as electors, and especially poor electors, will, for the big loaf, when the Attorney-General said he wished the big loaf had 'stuck in his throat.' There are some men in whose throats nothing ever sticks, and probably the ex-Attorney-General of Sir Robert Peel, who is so grievously offended at the very mention of a policy which he honoured with his support, as well as its present antithesis, may be one of the number. The big loaf has not 'stuck in his throat,' and he ought to have mercy upon those whom nature has endowed with a less capacious swallow than himself. But surely Sir Frederick has learnt, in the course of his varied practice, that many things may be done which it will not do to have talked about, and that there is no way so likely of bringing to an end the agreeable system under which he sits for Stamford as treating the electors as the nonentities which they are, and adding to the spoliation of their constitutional rights the bitterness of insult and scorn."

The *Times* also devotes an article to the West Riding election, and the position of Mr. Cobden in respect to Free-trade. It notices the triumphant position of the member for the West Riding:—

Mr. Cobden has carried through his policy in its integrity, without compromise or abatement of any kind, till the last of his opponents have been compelled to yield a reluctant assent to truths which obstinacy could no longer reject or stupidity misunderstand. Party and family influence, large territorial possessions, threats, sophistries, statistics—all have been vain; and the party which, a little while ago, could count nearly half the votes of the House of Commons, is already almost as obsolete as the Jacobites or Nonjurors. It is no slight triumph for Mr. Cobden to see the men, the last seven years of whose lives had been spent in making political capital out of the most unmeasured abuse of his principles, forced, as the very condition of their political existence, to range themselves under his banner."

The *Times* goes on to recommend to the consideration of the future Parliament Mr. Cobden's advice as to the manner in which Ministers should be dealt with:—

It is only fair and wise to hear from the Ministry the principles on which they intend to act, and the measures which they mean to bring forward. To throw them out

before they had time to propose these measures, or, rather, before the last plausible excuse for not proposing them was exhausted, would be to deliver them from the embarrassment of the position they have made for themselves, to attach to them as firmly as ever the dupes whom no amount of trickery has been able to deceive, and to enable them to go on professing their ability to relieve the distress the existence of which they are at such pains to prove. But, if Mr. Disraeli be taken at his word, and he suffered and encouraged to produce, as he is pledged to do at the autumn sitting of Parliament, his remedial measures, be they what they may, a great advantage to the cause of truth and justice cannot fail to arise. Should his proposed measures, after all his magnificent professions, resolve themselves into the anticipated attempt to raise rent by the transfer to other classes of the poor-rate, the county-rate, the highway-rate, and other burdens, which, though nominally paid by the farmer, are really deductions from the rent of the landlord, the Liberal majority will then have an ample reason for ejecting from power a ministry thus self-condemned of incurable partiality and unfairness. If, on the other hand, Mr. Disraeli, rising above the petty interests of his party, and acting in the spirit of that generous ambition by which he professes to be actuated, should digest and reduce, under a few intelligible principles, the clumsy and patchwork system, the results of endless amendments, alterations, and experiments, which now goes under the name of British finance, it will be the duty of the Liberal party to rally round the Minister who makes such a proposition, and to protect him, as they did Sir Robert Peel, from the discontent of some new Lord George Bentinck, or some still more and inglorious Disraeli. By precipitating matters, we are quite sure either to prevent the Ministry from showing conclusively the hollowiness of their abandonment of Free-trade, or from bestowing upon us a great public benefit. It is much easier to combine to turn out a Government than to form its successor, and the beating sin to which heterogeneous Oppositions are liable is, that they are apt to place themselves in a situation in which they may be called upon to act in concert, where concert, except against the common enemy, is impossible, and thus, by the exertion of their strength, to render their weakness more apparent and fatal. We, therefore, trust the advice of Mr. Cobden will be followed, and that the Liberal party will insure by their moderation the triumph already yielded to their principles.

GAROTTE ROBBERY IN LEEDS.—Mr. John Shaw, of Cawood, near Selby, came to Leeds on Tuesday morning to dispose of some pigs, and in the evening, after visiting Mr. Wood, the confectioner, of Commercial-street, who married his sister, he departed for the London Tavern. This would be about half-past ten. He was a comparative stranger to the town, and on arriving near to the Kirkgate-market he halted, doubting his way. In this dilemma, a finely-dressed woman and two other women came up to him, and the former, named Mary M'Andrew, proffered to show him the public-house he was in search of. Shaw, under this woman's guidance, then walked through the market, it being, as she informed him, the "gainest way" to the London Tavern. He saw nothing more of the other women; but when they had walked halfway across he was rudely seized by a person coming suddenly and silently upon him from the rear, who threw his arms across his shoulders and gagged him with one hand, and with the other twined his neckcloth and pressed his knuckles against the throat, and placing his knees against the hollow of Shaw's back, succeeded in prostrating him, while the female was occupied in taking from his waistcoat pocket a purse containing about £22 18s., composed of £5-notes, and gold and silver. The victim vigorously resisted, managed to disengage himself from the man, and ran after and captured the woman, but was followed and again seized by the male accomplice. A desperate struggle ensued. Shaw cried out "Murder," and told his assailants "he would suffer death before they should have his money." The alarm brought policeman Sharp up, and the man seeing danger at hand made off. Mary M'Andrew, finding herself thoroughly beaten, fell upon her knees, and begged, "for God's sake," that Shaw would not give her into custody. He recovered the purse, but the notes were gone; and the prisoner, who protested that she had not got them, managed, when being privately examined by the gaoler's wife, to drop two notes resembling those lost from the purse. She was committed to take her trial at the York assizes.

LECTURES ON ITALY.—Professor Fillipanti, of Rome, has been delivering lectures in Willis's Rooms, on the subject of "Italy and England." The object of the Professor was to prove, that England had a deep interest, material, moral, and religious, in the freedom and independence of Italy. He showed that Italy once freed, the Papedom must be either completely reformed or abolished, and that the historical traditions of Italy, making her ever suspicious of France and Germany, she would look to England as her only necessary ally. He called upon England, therefore, to help in the resurrection of Italian nationalities.

STATISTICS OF DRUNKEN AND DISORDERLY PERSONS.—It appears from a return obtained by Mr. Hume, that, in the course of last year, there were 6,318 disorderly persons and 10,688 drunken persons taken into custody by the metropolitan police force, and 12,504 persons for "drunkenness and disorderly conduct." Of the first class (disorderly conduct) 2,566 were men, and 3,762 women. The number convicted was 3,544, and the number discharged 2,774. For drunkenness there were 6,207 men, and 4,461 women. The number convicted was 1,914, and the number discharged 8,764. Of the third class (drunkenness and disorderly conduct) 6,972 were men, and 5,632 women. The number convicted was 6,113, and the number discharged 6,891.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

M. Arago, the celebrated astronomer, is said to have predicted that there would take place at Paris, in the course of last week, a terrible storm, which would last twenty-four hours. The Parisians were all occupied with descending upon this meteorological prophecy, and there prevailed a general belief among the lower orders that the end of the world was fixed for Thursday. It was not till Saturday, however, that the menaced storm burst over the city. It commenced just as the President was setting out for Strasburg, with a fall of rain so violent that in a few minutes the streets were deluged, and the stream swept impetuously along the length of the Boulevards.

Louis Napoleon arrived at Strasburg at nine in the evening. The telegraphic despatches of the prefects, announcing the incidents of the progress, are wearisome in their fulsome monotony. The word "enthusiasm" is made to do duty in nearly every one of them. The prefect of the Seine and Marne, speaking from Meaux, describes the "enthusiasm" of the population as at its height; at Ferté the reception yields in nothing to that of Meaux; at Chateau Thierry the President is received amidst the unanimous acclamations of the population. The prefect of the Marne announces the sympathetic acclamations of a population assembled from all the surrounding parts. At Bar-le-Duc the prefect of the Meuse cannot get farther than sympathetic acclamations and immense enthusiasm. The director-general of police from the same place telegraphs sincere enthusiasm and lively sympathy. An hour later, after luncheon probably, the prefect varies his language by saying that the people have succeeded in testifying their love for their Prince, and the Prince has enjoyed the expression of their affection. At another place, he touchingly observes that the peasants left their harvest fields to salute the Prince as he passed.

A despatch from Strasburg, dated Monday, half-past 12 o'clock, announces that in the morning the President crossed the Rhine by the bridge constructed by the Engineers, went to Kehl, where he reviewed the Baden troops amidst the loudest acclamation, and re-entered Strasburg escorted by the envoys of the foreign powers.

One day last week, the Algerine chief, Bou-Maza, who had been allowed to visit, in company with a gendarme, several localities in the departments of the Somme and the Oise, gave the slip to the person in charge of him. He succeeded in baffling all attempts to catch him, but returned of his own accord to the citadel of Ham—having remembered, probably, that the forfeiture of his parole would add fresh rigours to the imprisonment of Abd-el-Kader at Amboise.

The Paris papers, in default of home news, occupy themselves with the English elections. M. John Lemoine writes his hasty impressions to the *Debat* from London. M. Erdan, of the *Presse*, also writes his daily election letter. The perfect order which prevails, in combination with great excitement and full liberty of speech, is a puzzle to Frenchmen. M. Lemoine is of opinion that the constitution must be strong indeed that can stand so much speech-making. Some of the papers are loud in their praises of the English elections, by way of inviting a contrast with the mode of conducting certain other appeals to the people which they dare not openly blame.

The Legitimists are greatly divided on the subject of the elections at the councils-general, the Berryer party objecting to let the adversary walk over the course, while others insist upon the necessity of paying a blind obedience to the will of the descendant of Henry IV. and St. Louis. The *Siècle* urges the Republicans not to give way to discouragement, but to take an active part in the approaching municipal elections. It considers the coming trial of universal suffrage as of more importance than either the vote of the 20th of December or the elections for the *Corps Législatif*.

An event, showing the lengths to which the Government is prepared to go in currying favour with the priesthood, has just occurred in La Vendée. The family of a person lately deceased, who was one of the only three Protestants in the parish, desired to bury him in the Catholic cemetery. The parish priest opposed this, but the mayor and the prefect decided that the interment should take place in the consecrated ground. M. Fourtoul, the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, has sent down orders that the heretic's body should be exhumed, and removed out of the hallowed precincts.

The *Moniteur* contains a statement of the revenue for the first half of 1852. The amount is 16 millions sterling, presenting relatively to 1851 an increase of one million, and one million and a half relatively to 1850.

A M. Herr has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 500*fr.*, for having distributed manuscript copies of the Count de Chambord's letter of the 27th of April last.

The Swiss papers announce the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and amity between the United States and the Swiss Republic.

A dispute arose about a year ago between the Government of Tesino and the Archbishop of Milan—whose diocese comprises a small portion of that canton, including the town of Poleggio, where a seminary for the education of priests exists—concerning the right of the archbishop to prevent the pupils of the seminary of Poleggio being drilled, as is the case with other establishments of instruction in the canton. The seminary having lately been forcibly occupied by the authorities to enforce the measure, the Archbishop of Milan has now issued a

pastoral letter, in which he protests against the said occupation.

Letters from Kossuth have been lately seized in different parts of Italy, and sent to the Governor of Lombardy, who, on receipt of them, ordered twelve persons to be arrested at Pavia, fifteen at Milan, and a number of others at Brescia, Mantua, and Verona.

A letter from Milan states that it has been ascertained that the body of Signor Pezzotti, who was found strangled in a Milanese dungeon immediately after his arrest, was instantly cut open, with a view to get possession of some papers which he had swallowed at the moment of his arrest. It is said, too, that the tale of his having strangled himself is a mere invention to conceal the fact that he was assassinated. However incredible this may appear, the remembrance of the firm and calm nature of poor Pezzotti makes it still more difficult to believe that he committed suicide. Arrests continue at Brescia, Pavia, and Cremona. At Venice, many deplorable arrests have been made. Altogether at Mantua the arrests hitherto known exceed one hundred.

The *Italia e Popolo* (Turin) publishes an address of Edward Murray to the English people, in which he proclaims his innocence, and to prove it, asserts that if he had wished to escape, he could have done so, for he was provided with a regular passport, and that he twice asked to be tried by the Austrians. After describing the cruelties to which he has been subjected for three years, he continues:—

I went before the tribunal, but with no guarantee of any kind. I did not know neither my accusers nor my witnesses; even their very names were strangers to me. I never heard the voice of the man they entitled my defender. After a constitution much like all those I had sustained in my prison, I was sent back to my dungeon long before any discussion. Consequently, what could I tell about my trial? Ignorant of proofs, scarcely aware of the accusation, I could but venture supposition. Notwithstanding, I shall mention a single fact chance alone made me acquainted with. Two witnesses had been produced by me to confute an accusation. My judge Paoli assured me they had both contradicted themselves. But some time after I could be convinced that it was not true. For by means of Mr. Moore I could get a declaration from them they had never been interrogated. I produced that declaration before the tribunal. The notion of this single fact is sufficient to me to think as false many others which unfortunately I cannot present in all their evidence for want of proofs. If some day impartial men would examine my process, I have no doubt they would proclaim my innocence immediately. But who can obtain such an act of justice from the Roman prelates? Thou canst, English people, and I entreat it in the name of humanity, in the name of my honour so outraged. Should I be a victim of the sickness that consumes my body, or should I experience all the weight of sacerdotal tyranny, English people remember this the prayer of an unfortunate countryman of thine. I shall die contented if followed into the grave by the hope that one day my process being revised through thy powerful interference, my innocent son will be able to cry to the face of my base calumniators, "No, my father was not a murderer!"

EDWARD MURRAY.

From the Prison of Ancona, June 26th, 1852.

The official details of the financial estimates for the Papal States show a deficit of nearly two millions. There was a report of the remaining paper money being converted into Consols. The Cardinal Vicar has spent 60,000 dollars on the Newman trial.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* was seized on the 13th, for the second time, having attacked the Prime Minister with renewed virulence. The next evening it reprinted the leading articles on account of which the two previous numbers were confiscated, saying:—

Our paper is not a printer's speculation, but a political undertaking, and confiscations, which disturb only our printer's receipts, can have no other effect than to widen the breach between us and the system of Messrs. Mantouffil and Quehl. Let these gentlemen confiscate for eight days running; let them suspend us, seal up our presses, banish us from the capital—as long as they are in power they can enact all this—but they can alter nothing in our conduct.

The next day the paper was, of course, seized again.

The birthday of the Emperor of Russia was celebrated, on the 13th, at Potsdam; and the next day, the Emperor and Empress started on their return to St. Petersburg. The health of the Empress has much improved. The King and Queen of Sweden have arrived at Lübeck, on their way to the baths at Kissingen.

Subscriptions have been opened at several German universities in support of the professors dismissed at Kiel. Göttingen has been very liberal.

The federal army is to be raised from one to two per cent. of the population in Germany, whereby it will be made to amount to nearly 800,000 men. This is, however, merely nominal; because the federal states only keep a small portion of their contingent on a war footing.

The new constitution, which M. Hassenpflug has trodden in Hesse will not work. Upwards of a third of the members of the First Chamber refuse to appear, whereby the formation of a House is frustrated. The second Chamber cannot meet because nineteen members have refused to take the oaths; and have presented a protest to the effect that they cannot swear to a constitution which has not yet been revised and confirmed by the legal authorities.

"Some days since," writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, "it was observed by one of our daily papers, that in Prussia Protestant 'missions' were to be formed, and that this would be an infringement on the rights of the other sects which was not to be found elsewhere. Missions of Jesuits and Liguorians have been formed in Austria, and every one who is in possession of his five senses

must know that the equality of the different religious sects is no more than a fiction; indeed, even in Hungary, Protestantism is simply tolerated."

The *Vienna Gazette* of the 29th ult. contains the following sentence of the Vienna court-martial:—"Catharina Kreted to 15 stripes with rods, 3 weeks' imprisonment, with one fast a-week, for having offended the police with word and deed."

Letters from Bogota state that "the archbishop is banished. He has refused to obey the laws, and excommunicates such of the clergy as do. The Government is in the right; and ultra-montane presumption must be curbed at all hazards."

The remains of Henry Clay were conveyed to the City Hall, New York, on the 3rd inst., and the next day were removed to their last resting-place in Kentucky. While lying in state they were visited by 60,000 persons. Of the funeral rites performed in the Capitol, we read:—

The coffin was placed on a gorgeous funeral car, and drawn by six white horses. The car was spanned by a semi-circular framework, festooned with embroidered black and white silk, with silver trimmings. The corpse was encoined in a patent metallic coffin, shrouded in crape, with silver handles and mountings, a moveable silver plate over the face, and a massive silver plate, bearing the simple inscription,—"Henry Clay." The utmost silence prevailed; all present, including the crowded auditory in the galleries and lobbies, seeming to be deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. All being in the places assigned them, the Rev. C. M. Butler, chaplain of the Senate, read the 16th chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, commencing at the 38th verse. On the conclusion of this he delivered a sermon, taking for his text—"How is the strong staff broken, and the beautiful rod!"—Jeremiah, chap. xlviii., v. 17. When the silver plate covering the glass over the face of the corpse was removed the President and Cabinet, senators, representatives, diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy, clergy men and physicians, and all present, drew near, and, amid the most impressive silence, took a last view of the features of the great and illustrious deceased. This over, the corpse was removed to the Rotunda, and the Senate adjourned. The capacious Rotunda was altogether inadequate to contain the vast multitude assembled, and the porticos and public grounds were occupied by those anxious to get in to have the last opportunity to see all that remained of Henry Clay. The United States Marshal and his aids were present, and, after considerable confusion and much trouble, they induced the crowd to approach the coffin in regular order and then file off. The corpse was removed from the Rotunda to the railroad station, escorted by four military companies and a large procession of citizens. At the station there were thousands of both sexes in waiting, and the interest manifested was intense. The coffin was placed in a special car, which was trimmed with mourning, and amid general gloom the train departed with the remains of the illustrious deceased. A general depression overhung the city throughout the day; many of the houses, including the public buildings, were festooned with the badges of mourning, bells were tolled and flags were at half-mast. Minute guns were fired during the ceremonies. On the route to New York the funeral cortege was received with the most profound respect, and on its arrival at that city was received with much solemnity.

Mr. Daniel Webster is about to visit England.

A terrible calamity occurred on the 6th inst. at Staten Island, by the giving way of the Ferry Bridge. 160 persons were precipitated into the river, about twenty-five of whom were drowned.

On the 4th, a fatal affray took place at Hoboken between the Irish and Negro waiters. One of the coloured men was killed in the encounter, and some severe wounds were inflicted on both sides.

Advices have been received from Jamaica to the 19th of June. The greatest distress prevails in all districts, and the abandonment of properties was going on daily. Parties who could manage to raise sufficient means were leaving the island for Chagres, Navy-bay, and Panama. Attention had also been directed towards Australia, and one or two expeditions were positively on foot for that country. The question of retrenchment was being agitated already by the island press. "One thing is certain," writes the Kingston correspondent of the *Times*, "if the taxes were laid, they will not be collected; if levies are made, there will be no buyers; and, ultimately, I think, our revenue officers will have to take 'goods' in payment of taxes." The small-pox was raging fearfully in Kingston and other parts of the island; but, considering the number of cases, the deaths had not been many. The authorities generally were very inactive as to provision for the sufferers. Rumours were in circulation that gold had been found in the parish of Clarendon, in the Peace River district, but they were found to be exaggerated, if not entirely untrue.

The *Constitutionnel* states, from the Havannah, that a conspiracy of thirty young men of that place had been discovered. Eight of them had been condemned to death and executed. The conspirators had freighted a vessel, with the intention of joining, either at sea or in an American port, the adventurers who are said to contemplate another descent on Cuba.

MURDER OF AMERICAN SHAMEN BY COOLIES.—The American ship "Robert Bowne," Capt. Bryson, left Amoy for California with about 400 Coolies. After a few days' departure, the Coolies took the vessel, having murdered the captain, officers, and part of the crew. The vessel was retaken, after a large portion of the Coolies had landed on an island off Formosa, and brought back to Amoy, with twenty-one Coolies still on board. Her Majesty's brig "Contest," from Shanghai, succeeded in taking most of the Coolies, and brought them to Amoy.

REMOURED LOSS OF THE "HARPY."—On Thursday the "Harpy" arrived at Southampton, with the Brazilian mails, and reports the rumoured loss of her Majesty's steamer "Harpy," on the 24th of June. The "Harpy" was out fifty days from Pernambuco, in great distress. Her machinery was out of order, and there was no water or fuel on board. The news of this disaster was brought to Lisbon on the 10th instant, by a Portuguese ship, the master of which had supplied the "Harpy" with some necessities to reach Fayal, but it was feared she would not be able to do so, as he observed her going fast to leeward. Up to the 2nd instant she had not reached Fayal.

THE REBEL MONK.—The population of the Maina have given refuge to and refuse to deliver up the monk Christophoros.

THE WAR IN BURMAH.

The Overland Mail, with despatches from Calcutta to the 2nd ult., arrived yesterday. It communicates another incident of importance in the Burmese war—the capture of Bassein, of which the following particulars are supplied by the *Calcutta Englishman* :—

General Godwin and Commodore Lambert, with 400 men of her Majesty's 51st Regiment, 300 men of the 9th Madras Native Infantry, sixty Sappers and Miners, the Royal Marines, some seamen of her Majesty's ship "Fox," and a few artillerymen, embarked at Rangoon on board the steamers "Tenasserim," "Sesostrie," and "Moosuffer," on the 17th of May. They proceeded to the Bassein river, which they ascended, after being joined by the "Pluto" on the 19th. On the afternoon of the same day the squadron anchored abreast of Bassein, without a single accident. There were large stockades on both sides of the river. The troops were landed immediately. The Pagoda was first carried, and after that a strong mud fort was after an obstinate defence gallantly stormed by the detachment of her Majesty's 51st, accompanied by Lieut. Rice, R.N., Lieut. Ford with the Sappers and Miners, and joined by Lieut. Ansley, with a detachment of the 9th Madras Native Infantry, the whole commanded by Major Errington. On the opposite bank of the river, a stockade was carried by a party commanded by Captain Campbell of the "Sesostrie." The enemy in the mud fort suff'ered very severely in the contest.

Total number of navy and army killed and wounded :—Three men killed, seven officers and twenty-four men wounded.

Crowds of natives are daily coming in with their families. The health of the troops is improving daily since the rains set in. General Godwin, after leaving a detachment at Bassein, returned to Rangoon.

"The whole affair," says another writer in the same paper, "occupied fifty minutes, and a gallant one it was; 5,000 of the King of Ava's picked soldiers were there, and 2,000 men of Bassein. A fair-faced dark-whiskered man was plainly seen on the works directing the artillery, but whether he was an European or an Armenian could not be discerned. The number of Burmese bayoneted show how bravely the Burmese remained at their posts. Their loss is calculated at 800; the gunnery from the ships was terrific and most effectual; considering our small numbers, our loss is considerable too. . . . A gallant captain of the 51st had the greater part of one of his whiskers carried away by the roots; as he rejoiced in a large pair of black bushy ones, and as his prospects in life may be marred (as the whisker won't grow again there), he should get a pension. Fifty-eight pieces of cannon, ranging from 3 to 24 pounders, and upwards of 20 jingals, were taken; an immense number of war boats were sunk and burnt. . . . It is very clear that if fresh places are to be taken, reinforcements must be sent down. An expedition starts for Pegue in a week we hear. If that is taken, and troops have to be left there, we shall be very short of them here. The Government will find it impossible to carry on matters with a high hand, which they must, having now begun, without at least double the force here as at present. From the last specimen at Bassein, the Burmese show themselves determined to withstand us to the last, and every inch of ground will be contested. Depend on it, no place will fall so easily into our hands as Rangoon has done."

A letter from Bombay—dated June 5, says :—"The King of Burmah is said to be dead, and the government of the country broken up. In this case it is possible the war may be brought to a conclusion earlier than it otherwise would be. Great sickness prevailed amongst the troops, one regiment, the 40th Bengal Native Infantry, having as many as 300 in the hospital. The troops were nearly all housed for rains; but an old Burmah campaigner, now an invalid at Chunar, has addressed a Bengal paper, advising the Government to push the force on, and not allow it to remain inactive during the monsoon, giving as his reasons what had happened to our army in the last war when cooped up in sheds and huts.

"The commissariat arrangements and provisions are even now loudly complained against, and the Europeans at Martaban do not scruple in saying that the bad provisions they receive is the cause of their sickness. Great numbers of silver images, with precious stones hid in them, had been found in the town of Rangoon, and then broken up by the prize committee; but the quantities of these household gods found and secreted by the soldiers is said to be immense. The people of Pegue had rebelled against the Burmese authorities, and had beaten the King's troops in an action not far from Rangoon; and they were said to have tendered their submission to us. The Governor (ex) of Rangoon being known to be secreted some miles up the country with a thousand or two followers, who were brutally murdering every one who fell in their way, a detachment quitted

Rangoon on the 7th, and proceeded up the river in search of him. They landed next morning early, and got sight of the governor, who was running to the jungles with a couple of elephants and a number of carts; the latter they overtook, but the former got away. Some weapons, household gods, and three gold umbrellas were found. The ex-governor of Dalla had a narrow escape from capture on the river; his wife, grandmother, and £1,100 in treasure, fell into our hands. It was rumoured that an army of 20,000 men was in full march on Rangoon, under the command of the ex-governor, but the report was not considered worthy of belief."

There has been some severe skirmishing between the Swattees and the force (3,780 strong) under Sir Colin Campbell. The whole force crossed the Aboozia River on the 9th and 10th. On the 12th, the village of Nawabeend was destroyed, and the crops around cut down and burnt—an occupation in which the sepoys are said to have taken great delight. On the 13th the fort and village of Pranghur were served the same. A heavy cannonade was kept up for a few hours before "the enemy" evacuated the fort, and fled across the hills. On the 18th a sharp encounter took place, the enemy showing a bold front for some time, and not taking to their heels till 130 of their number had been killed; and we had 9 killed and 20 or 30 wounded. One village, seven miles up the Ranazai valley, was burnt. Preparations were being made to follow the enemy into the mountains, and the Mallabund Pass was to be threaded so soon as elephants for the transport of the guns were provided from Peshawur. Further reinforcements of troops from Kohat had been ordered to join. The weather was dreadfully hot all over the country, and the fear was that Sir Colin's force would suffer severely therefrom.

The news from Cabul is important. Herat has for some time been in dispute between the son of Yar Mahomed, backed by the Persians, and the Kandaharee Sirdars, backed by Dost Mahomed. 10,000 Persian troops were on their way to assist Yar Mahomed's son, and Dost Mahomed had despatched his own son, Gholom Hyder, with a large body of troops, to the assistance of the Kandaharee faction. The factions, however, joined battle without waiting for the arrival of their respective allies. The Herattee army, under Yar Mahomed's son, numbered 12,000 or 13,000, the Kandaharee force rather less. After eight hours' fighting, the latter were defeated, with a loss of 2,000 men, and obliged to retreat to Kandahar. On learning the result, both the Persian and Afghan force halted for further orders. It may be hoped, therefore, that a collision between them will be avoided.

The public were startled the other day by the information that the King of Oude was preparing for war with the British Government. It since appears that this demonstration (which actually occurred) is entirely to be attributed to the King's insanity, and that his Majesty has now forgotten the hallucination.

A hurricane was experienced at Calcutta on the 15th ult., accompanied by the loss of eleven lives, and the destruction of a great deal of property. Several vessels had been driven ashore, and numbers of boats swamped. It is estimated that 30,000 cows perished during the gale. The monumental column, erected at Dum Dum, to the memory of those who fell in Afghanistan, was blown down. Not a house but had suffered more or less—good substantial ones having been utterly destroyed by the dozen. Upwards of 3,000 huts and houses were destroyed, leaving ten thousand persons houseless. Upwards of eight inches of rain fell, and the country around presented the appearance of one vast lake. The ship "Nereides" was wrecked down the river, and the "Dublin" foundered in the bay—the crew of the former were all lost but one; that of the latter were all saved. Such a storm had not been known before for ten years, and it has been suggested to call it the "crow-killing hurricane."

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning several monster excursion-trains left Burnley, conveying upwards of 5,000 of the teachers, children, and friends of the various Sunday-schools of the town to York, Goole, Liverpool, and other places. The train had arrived within a few hundred yards of the station, when it was brought to a stand for the purpose of detaching the engines (according to the usual practice), and running the train on to the main line, which is not employed at this station for the ordinary passenger traffic; but before the engines could be disposed of, the train, from its weight, was again in motion, and before the pointman could attend to his duty, had passed on, down the incline, to the usual passenger-platform, which is adapted only for a short train, and terminates in a strong stone wall. The train entered the station with considerable impetus, and dashed against the buffers protecting the wall, two of the carriages being raised completely on end, and almost shivered to pieces by the concussion. The scene which ensued was most lamentable, and almost baffles description. The screams of mothers for their children mingled with the cries and groans of the wounded. The news of the calamity soon spread through the town, and the confusion was increased by the hundreds of people who crowded into the station. Mr. Superintendent Carswell, with a party of the county constabulary, was soon on the spot, and resorted to active measures for the extrication of the injured, four of whom were found to be quite dead, and some twenty or thirty seriously injured.

THE GOLD COUNTRIES.

Another rich quartz vein has been discovered in French Gulch, California, from the working of which, it is said, if properly superintended, handsome fortunes will be realized in a short time. During a single day the Gold Run and Merrimack Quartz Mill crushed 15 tons of rocks, from which they took out 114 ounces of amalgam, worth about 1,000 dols., or 66 dols. per ton. This was exclusive of what remained in the mortars. The Slate Creek Company, consisting of six men, realized 400 dols., 675 dols., and 2,030 dols., on three successive days.

Gold-bearing quartz has been discovered in Queen Charlotte's Island, and a number of men are now engaged in working the mines in that country.

By the India and China Mail we have received advices from our own diggings to April. The Victoria gold fields still engross the chief attention of fortune-hunters, and really the out-movings appear to be immense. In five months—from October, 1851, to the beginning of March, 1852—they had yielded the enormous amount of 653,270 ounces of gold, valued at £2,319,108. The Melbourne journals contain numerous instances of outrages committed on life and property at the mines; but a correspondent, writing from Mount Alexander, April 4, notices the improvements in progress, and the introduction of wholesome municipal regulations. The road through the diggings is progressing; the logs are cleared out of the line, banks cut away to form a level, holes filled up, many of the latter being fifteen feet deep, and merely filled up with loose earth. The writer adds: "Last week all were wending their way to Melbourne—now the tide has turned, and thousands are coming to the diggings, trusting that rain will fall shortly, and they will then be on the ground for work."

The Bathurst and Turon diggings, which have been longer and more extensively worked than those of Victoria, have yielded nearly one million of ounces weight of gold; the actual exports to March 20 being 1,125,317 ounces. New localities, abounding in rich deposits, are being met with in abundance. The waters of the Turon are described as falling rapidly, and in a few days it was expected the bed claims would be workable. Pending the fall of the rivers, many were busy washing the tailings in the bed of the river, standing all day in two to three feet of water. The average earnings of these parties was about half an ounce to each cradle, at which two men are employed. Further discovery of dry diggings had been made on the hill opposite Ration Hill. At the beginning of April the miners were tearing the hill up from top to bottom.

In Van Diemen's Land gold has been discovered, but we have little more than the announcement. Large parties had gone out in different directions with the view of prospecting.

The Adelaide journals, to the end of March, are filled with details of the wretchedness of the place. In the course of three months upwards of 15,000 persons had quitted for the Melbourne diggings, and no less than 700 women, as also their children, were left dependent on the Government, their husbands having deserted them. The local Government had been at its wits' ends to stay the current of emigration. As a *derrière resort* Sir H. Young resolved to establish a Government escort from Mount Alexander to Adelaide, a distance of 400 miles, with the view of obtaining capital and causing a demand for goods, &c., at Adelaide. The measure has been successful. The utmost excitement prevailed on March 20 in consequence of Mr. Commissioner Tolmer arriving with the first overland escort, bringing upwards of a quarter of a ton of gold. The journey was accomplished in eleven days. It is calculated that half a ton weight will arrive monthly, and the remitters have expressed their willingness to pay two per cent. to the Government as an escort fee. It is gratifying to observe that the gold sent is chiefly directed to the miners' wives and families in Adelaide. A Mr. Woodward, who resided many years on the banks of the Rhine, had arrived by the "Albemarle" for the purpose of establishing a vineyard, and conveyed with him a large collection of vines of different varieties. A number of vine labourers from France were expected in the colony. Seven newspapers were defunct in the short space of seven months. Some well-grounded fears existed as to the next crop of corn, so many farmers having quitted for the diggings without having put in a crop. In such a condition was the shipping interest, that although from one to two hundred vessels left per month for Melbourne, crowded with passengers, no less than four vessels, with their cargoes on board, were waiting for complements of hands to sail for England.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MILITIA.—Lord George Paget has put forth, in a letter to Lord J. Russell, a scheme for appending a *compulsory* service in the reserved force to regular service in the line. Under the "Limited Enlistment Act" of 1847, all soldiers taking service in the line from that date are at liberty to claim their discharge at the expiration of certain periods between ten and twenty-one years, and according to their periods of service or their re-enlistment, their pensions are afterwards regulated. The arguments of his lordship mainly rest on the grounds of efficiency and economy. That his 30,000 troops of the reserve battalions would be worth 150,000 civilians with arms in their hands, he thinks beyond dispute. Lord George is of opinion that the compulsion would be less obnoxious, both in kind and degree, than that which is already contemplated by the ballot, inasmuch as an old soldier could serve six days in the year at far smaller cost to himself than a civilian could serve twenty-one.

SOIREE TO MESSRS. THOMPSON AND AYRTON.

A *soirée* was held yesterday evening at Highbury Barn Tavern, to express to these gentlemen the feeling of their supporters among the electors and non-electors at the late Tower Hamlets election. No public announcement of the festival had been made. It was got up entirely by the central and district committees. It was, notwithstanding, a splendid gathering. Not less than 800 or 1,000 persons—a large proportion of them ladies—took tea in the dining-room and grounds; and afterwards assembled in the large hall, where a number of flags were displayed. On the entrance of Messrs. Thompson and Ayrton, the company rose and cheered enthusiastically, and a band stationed in the orchestra struck up "Shall auld acquaintance be forgot?" Mr. F. Clarke, of Dalston, was voted to the chair. Mr. R. Smith moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting, consisting chiefly of members of the committees for conducting the late election of George Thompson, Esq., for the Tower Hamlets, do hereby, in the presence of defeat, express their unabated and unqualified admiration of his conduct throughout the election, and of his long and steady public career—the best answer to the persevering and calumnious attacks made upon him during the contest; and earnestly hope, as they sincerely believe, that the recent reverse will in no wise abate his magnanimous and powerful efforts in the people's cause, until every man shall be enfranchised, and the functions of religion, commerce, and the State, be set free.

Mr. H. Frazer, in seconding the resolution, observed that the Radical party, though deserted by its wealthy leaders and defeated at the poll, had in 1852 got rid of a stigma left upon them in 1847—they were no longer in debt [cheers]. The resolution having been carried by acclamation, Mr. Thompson rose to respond, and was received with a renewal of the hearty applause which before greeted him. Evidently affected by the warmth of his reception, he commenced with slow and hesitating words of acknowledgment. Never in his public life having sought a personal end, he could honestly say he had lost his seat in Parliament without suffering for himself a single pang. He had had to see clouded faces and even tearful eyes; but in that there was as much to him of pleasure as of sorrow—for it demonstrated that a political connexion had grown into a personal attachment [great cheering]. It seemed, indeed, as though his connexion with the Hamlets was but beginning instead of having terminated [renewed cheering]. His successful rivals could not, if he should hereafter go east of the Tower, regard him as an intruding stranger. He had heard on more than one occasion, in flattering reference to himself, the strain, "See the conquering hero comes," but he felt then nothing like the emotion which thrilled him at the touching air with which they had greeted him this night. For himself, he could indeed promise that their old acquaintance should never be forgot. He had many consolations in defeat, if he needed consolation. He had the proud consciousness that although rejected by a majority of his late constituents, no impeachment had been made of a single speech or vote of his in Parliament, and that he had been defeated by a coalition of elements which made success almost impossible. Towards those who had deserted him—though some of them were boys when he started in public life, and had been glad to be ushered upon the platform of publicity by him—and though they had (the more shame to them as religious men!) gone about blackening his private character by the knew not what lying slanders—he felt no resentment, and he would excite none. But let them not think that the hour of retribution would never come, and that he should not feel it a public duty, at the first Nonconformist assemblage in which he might meet them, to rebuke a foul delinquency, to unmask hollowiness, and humble ostentation [great cheering]. It could not be denied that men who were loud in their profession of Nonconformity, and could sometimes liberally subscribe towards it, had joined in a coalesced support of men who had no sympathy with those professions, and thereby unseated one who had a majority of personal votes, and who had made it one great labour of his life to cut the Gordian knot which bound religion to the State machine [cheers]. He repeated, that he had seen a letter, written by Mr. Butler on the Tuesday after the Tower Hamlets election in 1847, earnestly urging a friend (whose name he mentioned), to canvass for the Tory Colonel Wood, in order to prevent Mr. Osborne's election, and to show the Dissenters they were determined to retrieve in the Hamlets the disgrace sustained. Yet Mr. Butler had, at the last hour, allowed his name to be added to the list of Mr. Osborne's committee. As a gentleman, he (Mr. Thompson) respected Mr. Butler; as a politician, he was a disgrace to his constituents, and a shame to the Dissenters [loud and long applause]. Mr. Thompson then took a view of the gains and losses of the Radical party, and drew a favourable augury from the independent position in society of many of the new members. He believed that at the assembling of Parliament, a meeting of the 92 members pledged to the ballot would be held, with a view of withholding support from any future Whig Government that would not make the ballot a cabinet question [loud cheers]. He would devote himself, as a private individual, with renewed energy to the advocacy of the principles he had always held. He would fight the battle in the Hamlets again if asked [loud cries of assent], but he had not sought the representation in '47, and would not seek it again. He concluded with an earnest invocation upon them all, in that room and throughout the borough, of God's blessing in all their relations and to the end of life. He then stepped from the table amid loud and protracted expressions of attachment.—Dr. Oxley

begged leave to say a few words. He had been much pained by a misunderstanding that had got abroad as to his conduct in the recent contest. He had not deserted his principles. He had given a half-promise to vote for Sir W. Clay, and as they kept him to it, he felt obliged to comply—otherwise he would have voted for Mr. Ayrton as well as for Mr. Thompson [loud cheers]. He had been deeply grieved at the slanders on the latter gentlemen to which even religious men had lent themselves [hear, hear]. Two Middlesex magistrates had observed to him, at different times, as political opponents, that they could see no reason why the Dissenters of Hackney should behave as they did towards Mr. Thompson. For himself, he was too old now to work much, but he had lived and hoped to die a consistent Radical.—Mr. W. Newton then proposed a similar resolution to the former with reference to Mr. Ayrton, which was carried with great cordiality, and responded to in an admirable speech by that gentleman. He advised the Radicals to put up only Mr. Thompson next time, and carry him, as they could with proper organization. He could himself wait for the extension of the suffrage, or the confidence of another constituency. He should be in a few days in the heart of Europe, but he should not forget then, or at any time, the spontaneous cordiality and honourable constancy he had met with in the Tower Hamlets.—It being now half-past ten o'clock, the assembly broke up with final cheers for their "late and future member."

MURDER BY POLICEMEN AT LIVERPOOL.—A coroner's jury, after a protracted inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Margaret Baines, a married woman, who had been killed by a blow from a policeman, while quietly standing in her own apartment, have returned a verdict of "Willful Murder against John Slaney," the policeman [175], who was sworn to by five or six witnesses as the man who inflicted the fatal blow. Another policeman named Dome, suddenly absconded after the occurrence, and has not yet been apprehended. In the course of the investigation, three persons were committed, by order of the coroner, for writing notes to the jury, with a view of tampering with their judgment on the question before them. The conduct of the police on the occasion has been proved to have been most brutal, wanton, and unprovoked.

RECENT THUNDER STORMS.—It was scarcely to be expected that the high temperature of Sunday and Monday week should continue long without some elemental war. A sudden fall in the barometer indicated the atmospheric disturbance, and, about half-past two o'clock, a peal of thunder burst over the town of Manchester, with a crash that must have awakened many thousands from their slumbers. Torrents of rain fell shortly afterwards, and, with the lightning and thunder, continued for nearly an hour. The highest temperature of Monday was about 80 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. In the course of the day the Spinney-moor branch of the Clarence Railway was washed away for as much as a mile in length, in some places the embankment being ten feet high. The storm was so violent that the driver and stoker in charge of a coal train were glad to stop and seek shelter, and, while under cover, they thought they heard a train approaching, and went to look after their engine, but were met by a mass of water and earth coming upon them so as to prevent their reaching the line. They describe the water as coming down like a cataract, and breaking up the line of embankment—and so vast was the torrent made by it, that a body of water six feet deep rushed down the cutting through which the line passed, carrying everything before it, sweeping away the heavy rails like straws, and leaving marks of its course high up the banks on each side of the line. There is no passenger traffic on this branch, or the consequence might have been very serious. On the branch leading into the York, Newcastle, and Berwick line, near Ferryhill, the flood met with a temporary check in the embankment, but it soon yielded to the torrent, and was carried away over the fields. The gardens in the neighbourhood, in the course of the current, were all washed away. The mail was stopped, and had to seek another route in order to get on the main line. Several hundred men have been employed in repairing the damages. At Alnwick the flashes and reports followed each other for several hours without intermission, the rain poured in torrents, and the storm altogether resembled a West Indian one. At the new school building for the use of the corporation, eight men were standing under the shelter of the scaffolding, when the electric fluid struck one of the poles, which it rent from top to bottom; knocked down the eight men, two of whom were killed and another hurt, and rent part of the wall in its passage. Herefordshire has been visited with heavy storms. About midnight of Monday the lofty spire of Ross church (immortalized by Pope's Ode) was dreadfully shattered by lightning. It is still standing, but shakes in the wind; and the work of repair will be one of much danger and expense. The height of the spire is about 204 feet. The electric fluid passed through the body of the church, but did little injury there. The storm which passed over the metropolis on Friday night, broke out with tenfold violence upon Leighton Buzzard. A few minutes after the congregation had left the evening service, the lofty spire of the church was struck by lightning. A large portion fell with a tremendous crash through the roof, destroying the pews, and rendering the spacious and recently repaired edifice dangerous to enter or to approach. At Stoke Hammond, near Leighton, the farm-house and several cattle of Mr. Miles were destroyed by lightning.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE OF FOUR HUNDRED LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

A marvellous and almost incredible narrative appears in our daily contemporaries, of the fall of a building, Sunderland Hall, Newport, in which the Mormons, very numerous in that district, were holding their annual conference:—

About four hundred persons—men, women, and children, were sitting down, after a blessing had been invoked by the elders, and a pleasant festivity was anticipated. Suddenly a creaking noise was heard, followed by a sound like a crash of thunder, and immediately the lofty ceiling of exactly one-half the hall, divided in the centre of a large beam, fell almost flat upon the multitude below.

A terrible shrieking, and screaming, and groaning ensued. The residents in the neighbourhood, apprehending some frightful casualty, rushed out of their houses, and were almost paralysed by the continued screams and groans. Presently the windows were burst out, and the affrighted Mormons appeared, terrified, screaming for help, while some actually flung themselves into the street; and others, clinging to the sills and frames, made those below shudder at their anticipated death or frightful mutilation.

A scene of indescribable horror ensued. The crowd of spectators rushed towards the doors of the hall, which they burst in, as well as they were able from the mass of rubbish, &c., that had fallen inside; and here the spectacle was frightful in the extreme. The people were huddled together in crowds beneath the tea-tables—some crowding to the windows, some rushing towards the doors, as many struggling to extricate themselves from the heaps of broken rafters, lime, &c., among which they were imbedded. Assistance was rendered; and, after much difficulty, the unfortunate Mormons were extricated from their perilous condition.

It is most remarkable, that not a single Latter-day Saint received any injury from this accident, although the ceiling was heavy, and was quite one-half of the ceiling of the whole hall, while attached thereto were the heavy pieces of timber which had previously supported it. It is also singular, that the portion of the ceiling beneath which the "elders" or "prophets" sat was perfectly uninjured and sound.

The remainder of the evening's services was devoted to thanksgiving for the miracle which had been performed by the elders in favour of the true believers. This portion of the service, however, was carried on in another hall, where there was not any risk of another miracle being required.

GREAT FIRE IN THE MINORIES.—On Thursday evening, shortly before 7 o'clock, a fire of a most alarming and destructive character broke out on the extensive premises of Messrs. Conbro and Potter, ship chandlers, No. 2, Haydon-square, Minories, which unfortunately resulted in the sacrifice of the lives of two firemen belonging to the Whitecross-street station. The fire was first discovered in one of the lower rooms of the lofty premises, a portion of which had been recently taken down for the purpose of making room for the Blackwall railway extension. No time was lost in despatching messengers to the Wellclose-square station for the engines, which were quickly followed by others, but before the engines could be properly got to work, the flames had gained a complete command of the building, which was filled with ignitable materials. The engine from Whitecross-street was ordered to take up a position in Swan-street, immediately at the rear of the building, to protect the dwelling-houses on that side. The men had commenced playing on the fire, and John Crampton was holding the branch, while Alfred Wilson, both of Whitecross-street station, was standing by his side, when one of the lofty walls suddenly fell outwards, burying them both beneath the bricks and rubbish. Mr. Inspector Marsh and the constables standing round the spot had a narrow escape. The officers and men at the engine, after a few minutes, dragged out the lifeless body of the poor fellow (Crampton), dreadfully crushed and disfigured about the head. Immediately afterwards they dug out the body of Wilson, who was likewise shockingly mutilated and injured about the forehead and face, but not quite dead. Both were conveyed to the accident ward of the London Hospital, where Mr. R. Porter, the house surgeon, and other medical officers, rendered every possible assistance to the man Wilson, who was then alive, but he expired in five minutes afterwards. The flames were not got under until nearly midnight, when a vast body of fire still remained smouldering in the ruins. The origin of the catastrophe is attributed to spontaneous combustion through the excessive heat of the weather. The firm were fully insured.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE.—The weather for the last three weeks has now been of the most seasonable and delightful character possible, and the aspect and progress, on all well-cultivated and passably good soils, such as to leave nothing to be desired. Oats promise a splendid crop, luxuriant in leaf, and rapidly disclosing a rich ear. Barley—the latter sown especially—will not be heavy on the ground, the great dryness of the soil during the season of germination having proved unfavourable to its right start; but it is improving, and the genial and copious showers with which the earth has been visited during the last few weeks will, along with the high temperature, develop it to the greatest degree now possible. Turnips never had a better season, and the growth, during the last few days, has been such as to place the farmer nearly in despair of getting them seasonably hoed or singled. Cattle are rejoicing in abundance everywhere, and in all cases, where the pastures were not too closely bit away early in the season, they exhibit a richness seldom paralleled. Potatoes have come up unequally, and in many cases, the long kidney variety are thin.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE DERBY BRIBERY CASES.—On Thursday Thomas Morgan, who stated that he came from Shrewsbury, and John Calow, a framework knitter from Nottingham, were brought up before the Mayor and a full bench of magistrates, at the Town Hall, Derby, upon charges arising out of the proceedings at the late borough elections. At a previous examination, Sergeant Fearn stated:—

"I went, between one and two o'clock, to the County Tavern. I went up a back stairs leading out of the kitchen. I saw Calow standing at the top of the stairs. He stopped me from going up. I then gave him the sign, by putting my finger to my top lip; he did not admit me by that, and I then said, 'It's all right, Radford has sent me.' When I got inside the room, I found Morgan and two bags of gold and some notes. He said the money was given to him for a certain purpose—that he would state all he knew; that he had come to Derby for quite a different kind of purpose, and that he was very sorry he ever came. Calow said a man met him in the market-place, and that he was to have a dinner and 3s. 6d. for what he did."

On being asked if he wished to state anything, Morgan said: "This gentleman (Sergeant Fearn) apprehended me for bribing votes. I never bribed a single voter. There was gold given to me on the night previous, in a room below, in the County Tavern. I was to have an order by cheque how the gold was to be disposed of. There was no voter that I know of. I don't know anybody in Derby. I gave it to persons I did not know. I was to pay the money by cheque. I was brought to Derby with the intention of being a poll clerk. I had no idea I had to do this; had I known that this was to have been my errand I would never have come, and if I had known then I would have been off in the morning. Calow said—I do not know anything about it—no further than I came here yesterday to see the election; and that a man came to me and said, 'Have you been in the army?' (Calow is a pensioner.) He then asked me if I should like to go on sentry. I said, I have no objection. He then said, I will give you 2s. 6d. and a good dinner. I said, I am quite agreeable. But I did not get the 2s. 6d. though. Mr. Sale, solicitor, appeared for the defendants. He said, there is no specific charge against the men, and they have no right to say anything. Mr. Moss said he had no evidence to show that Calow did more than be at the top of the stairs, receive the passwords, and admit parties into the room. Calow said he neither knew who paid him nor what duty he was going to perform. 'I went for 2s. 6d., and I have not got it' [laughter]. Mr. Sale submitted that there was not a tittle of evidence to justify a remand; and Mr. Horsfall's solicitor said they might as well remand him for sitting in a room with money in his possession. The magistrates retired. On their return, the Mayor said the magistrates had come to a unanimous conclusion to remand Morgan for a week. Calow would be discharged. The Mayor gave instructions to the police not to allow any person to speak to Morgan. On Thursday the police court was crowded to hear the re-examination of Morgan. A Mr. Smallwood, of Shrewsbury, appeared to relieve Mr. Sale of the defence; Mr. Forshaw, Mr. Horsfall's attorney, was also present. Mr. Moss stated that in the course of this investigation the names of certain parties would have to be mentioned, and that in order that the ends of justice might not be frustrated, he asked for a private investigation. Mr. Smallwood said he did not wish to court publicity, but in justice to his client he submitted that he ought not to have been detained in prison, but admitted to bail. The magistrates ultimately agreed to hear the evidence in private, and the court was cleared. The investigation occupied five hours, at the expiration of which period the magistrates again remanded Morgan for a week. We have heard it stated, says the *Derby Reporter*, that the police gave important testimony, and that the delicate letter found upon the defendant, together with a memorandum-book containing the name of the bribes and the sums they received, were produced. We have also heard it stated—that the evidence of one, if not more of the bribes was given, and that it was very conclusive. Morgan was remanded until Thursday next. The bench, we believe, refused to take bail.

THE GLEN-TILT CASE.—On Thursday, the pursuers in this case presented an application to the first division of the Court of Session, praying their lordships to apply the judgment of the House of Lords, and pronounce such interlocutor as might be necessary in the circumstances. The Solicitor-General moved the Court to grant the prayer of the application; and the following interlocutor was thereupon pronounced:—"Edinburgh, 8th July, 1862.—The Lords having considered the petition for Alexander Torrie and others—No. 50 of process—apply the judgment of the House of Lords, and remit to the Lord Ordinary to proceed with the cause as may be just.—(Signed) DUNCAN McNEIL, L.P.D." The great question at issue as to the right of public way through Glen-Tilt will, therefore, now be very soon brought to a trial.—*Scotsman*.

TREATMENT OF A CITIZEN BY THE POLICE.—In the month of October, 1860, a person of the name of Bessel, a glazier's diamond setter, was convicted by Alderman Wilson of infringing a patent. The conviction was subsequently set aside by the Court of Queen's Bench, but the appeal to the higher court appears to have been unnecessarily procrastinated. In the interim Bessel was apprehended on that alderman's warrant, in order that he might show cause why he did not pay the penalties decreed against him. Bessel was a respectable tradesman in the City of London. The offence with which he

was charged had nothing felonious in it. The judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench cleared him of that charge. Yet this man, on his arrest, was shut up for fifteen hours in an ordinary cell used for the confinement of felons and housebreakers. He was searched, to see what property he had got, as if he had been a pickpocket. The money in his pockets appears to have been taken from him, and only restored on personal application. He was in delicate health, and yet the cell in which he was confined was so damp that some of the plaster which he scraped from the walls resembled wet mortar. For these injuries he brought an action. The judge, Lord Campbell, remarked that "the course of this inquiry did not exalt one's notions of the administration of justice in the City of London. They had read of what took place in Spain and Italy, but they ought to blush for what took place in their own metropolis. The treatment that Mr. Bessel, a respectable shopkeeper and tradesman in London, had received, reflected great disgrace upon the administration of justice in the City of London." The jury expressed their assent to the opinions expressed by Lord Campbell, by awarding Mr. Bessel £100 damages for his fifteen hours' imprisonment.

SOME IN A CLEVERMAN'S HOUSE.—Wm. Cannon, a young man employed as a messenger in Kensington, appeared at the Hammersmith Police Court on Thursday to answer a summons charging him with having assaulted the Rev. Robert Dallan, a minister of the Established Church, who was stated to be in the possession of a living in Yorkshire. During the last fortnight the rev. gentleman has frequently been at this court to complain of the police of Kensington for refusing to render him any assistance to eject his female servants, who, he swore, were refractory, from his house. He has also complained of the conduct of his wife. The complainant now stated that on Saturday week he had an occasion to communicate with Inspectors Field and Shaw, and he delivered a letter to the ostler at the house of Mr. Sibley, a publican, of Kensington, to convey to those officers, in Great Scotland-yard. Some time afterwards the defendant came to his house, and requested payment for delivering the letter. Witness desired his wife, who had by some means obtained possession of his money, to pay the defendant, but she refused to do so, and he then went away. Subsequently he returned, and said he was a police constable, and had been authorized by Mr. Shaw to enter his house. Witness desired him to quit the house immediately, but he stoutly refused, and caught hold of witness by the collar, and twice shook him very roughly. The defendant, who appeared very unwell, denied the charge, and said the complainant had used him very ill on the day in question. He saw Mrs. Dallan, who told him that he must have been mad to go with a letter for her husband, and that five cabmen had already been there that day for payment. She called the complainant out to him, and he told her to pay him for his trouble. She said she had no money, and he told her she had £12 belonging to him. She denied that she had, and said, "What have you done with the 14s. you obtained by pledging your spectacles?" The complainant then raised his stick to strike his wife, and she ran behind him (defendant) for protection. The servant girls came upstairs on hearing the noise, and the complainant immediately ordered them down stairs, at the same time swearing at them and calling them by the lowest epithet that can be applied to a woman. The complainant then procured a staff and desired him to leave the house. Mrs. Dallan had previously locked the door to prevent him (defendant) from leaving the house as she required his assistance. The complainant then struck him with the staff on the hand and knee, which was very much injured. He had been confined to his bed in consequence of the blow he had received. He remained in the house until near 11 o'clock, when the lodgers came home and the door was opened. Mrs. Dallan obtained some money from her lodgers and paid him. He then quickly left the house, and was very glad when he got out. The two servant girls, Ellen Holmes and Elizabeth Chalk, were then called, and before they were sworn the complainant requested that they might be examined as to the nature of an oath. Mr. Beadon complied with this request, and they answered his questions most satisfactorily. They then corroborated the statement of the defendant in every particular, and said the complainant was in the habit of using very offensive language to them on every occasion. The complainant denied that he had ever used the language. He also denied that he had used the staff, and said that it was taken from him by his wife, who assisted in the attack upon him. The servant girls said they had been engaged by Mrs. Dallan, who had requested them to remain in the house to protect her. Mr. Beadon said it was his duty to dismiss the summons, and it was his opinion that the defendant had good grounds for an action, and directed the clerk to give the defendant a sovereign from the poor-box.

GLEANINGS.

"Ma'am, your shawl's dragging in the mud."
"Well, suppose it is, isn't it fashionable?"

Newspapers for Australia, when posted within a week of the day of publication, go free of charge.

The present Mayor of Carlisle, Mr. Neilson, set out in life as a journeyman mason.

The *Liverpool Albion* says it is estimated that upwards of £50,000 changed hands in betting on the result of the Liverpool election.

The *Standard* boasts of the return of those "eminent members of the bar," Rolit, Waddington, and Peacocke, none of whom happen to be barristers!

WITTY REPARTEE.—"My dear sir," said an election acquaintance, accosting a sturdy wag on the day of election, "I'm very glad to see you." "You needn't be,—I've voted."

"LIKE MASTER, LIKE MAID."—A servant to the geologist of a country seminary, in describing to her master how she had stoned a cow out of the yard, said, "I saw her come in, and threw a specimen at her, and off she went!"

An effort is now being made in London, backed by a subscription of £4,000, to provide improved dwellings for married soldiers.

The *Art Journal* states that Turner's pictures are in such a state as to require the immediate attention of the "restorer."

Mr. G. P. R. James has just written his *seventieth* novel! It bears the name of "Pequinillo."

The Earl of Derby has caused to be sold by auction his valuable pack of setters and pointers, his lordship not intending to shoot this year.

At Boston (United States) the claws of a lion had been extracted whilst he was under the influence of ether, a pound and a half of which had to be administered.

Some rabid Catholic has sent Mr. Chisholm Anstey thirty pieces of silver (threepenny bits) as the Judas Iscariot of Catholicism, for having been the prime mover, as he says, of the accursed committee of mortmain.

General Pierce, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, is described by the *Boston Journal* as "a lineal descendant of the family of the Percys, Duke of Northumberland."

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—According to recent calculations it is probable that English is already the language of sixty millions of human beings, and that number is augmenting at a continually increasing ratio.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

An English damsel, accidentally encountering the Pope in her rambles, was invited to kiss his feet. She declined, saying she was a Protestant. His Holiness replied, "Well, then, the hand" (suing the action to the word). She kissed the extended hand, and, receiving a "God bless you," departed. So writes the young lady to her mamma.

AN M.P.'S PRIVILEGE.—At the West Riding election, on Saturday, Mr. Cobden said that he received, on an average, from 4,000 to 5,000 letters a-year, and endeavoured to answer them all.

In noticing the rejected M.P.'s of the last Parliament, the *Times* commends Mr. Chisholm Anstey for his manifest improvement as a speaker and politician, and advises him, during his ostracism, to read and digest Tacitus, and employ his pen in writing advertisements for poor persons.

AN EXAMPLE TO LOYAL SUBJECTS.—We have found the children of the Queen at nine in the morning at the Museum of Practical Art; and on another occasion, at the same hour, amidst the Elgin marbles—not the only wise hint to the mothers of England to be found in the highest place. Accustom your children to find beauty in goodness and goodness in beauty.—*Builder*.

DEATH OF "JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE."—On the 24th of October next these celebrated characters will legally cease to exist. By an Act passed in the late session (15 and 16 Victoria, cap. 76), it is enacted that, "instead of the present proceeding by ejectment, a writ shall be issued, directed to the persons in possession of the property claimed, which property shall be described in the writ with reasonable certainty."

A LONG SWIM.—The *Industrial Calaisien* says,—"A German has laid a wager that he will swim across the Channel from Calais to Dover. We have not heard on what day the wager is to come off, but we can state that the German was yesterday practising his strength in the sea in front of this place."

BEWARE OF CAYENNE.—In none of the investigations of the *Lancet* commissioners have the disclosures made been more startling than those now brought before the public respecting cayenne pepper. Of 28 samples examined it was found that 24 were adulterated, 22 contained mineral colouring matter, and four only were found to be genuine. In 130 of the samples red lead was found in large and poisonous quantities.

A GOOD ANSWER.—Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, one of the candidates for Edinburgh, in the course of his canvass, called on an elector, who shall be nameless. On Mr. Campbell asking him if he might expect his support on the day of election, he replied, "I will vote for the d—l before you." Still Mr. Campbell did not lose his temper, but took off his hat and said, "But, sir, in the event of your friend not coming forward, I hope I may then have your support."

A VOICE FOR THE DOG.—The English muzzle, as compared with the one used in France, is a most painful and oppressive instrument. The latter does not in the least degree fetter the animal in opening its mouth and receiving a proper quantity of air, and is a most simple contrivance. It consists of a small wire framework, made to fit under the lower jaw of the animal; and its safety consists in its projecting a couple of inches beyond the point of the lower jaw, thus preventing the animal from reaching anything with its mouth, excepting water, by just the distance of the projection. It is tied round the neck with a collar.

BIRTHS.

July 8, Mrs. G. TAYLOR, of Peckham, daughter of Mr. George Moore, of East Brixton, of a daughter.

[We regret that, by an error of the printer, this notice appeared in our last paper with Mrs. Taylor's name omitted.]

July 9, at Towcester, Northamptonshire, Mrs. J. C. GREEN, of a son.

July 10, at 53, Doughty-street, Mecklenburgh-square, Mrs. CHARLES W. SLEK, prematurely, of a son, still-born.

July 12, at Rectory-place, Woolwich, the wife of Mr. ROBERT BROWGLASS, of a daughter.

July 13, at Epsom, Mrs. WILLIAM BENTHAM, of a son.

July 15, Mrs. G. HILL, of Westminster-road, Lambeth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 13, at the Baptist Chapel, Bridge-street, Banbury, by the Rev. W. T. Henderson, Mr. THOMAS GARNER to Miss SELINA DURREN.

July 13, at the Old Meeting, St. Neots, Hunts, by the Rev. P. Turner, Mr. Thomas Chapman, brewer, to Miss Emma E. Baskley, both of St. Neots.

July 14, at Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. B. Hallist, D.D., the Rev. Robert Hallist, M.A., Professor of Logic and Mathematics at Lancaster Independent College, to Mary, the eldest daughter of J. Robertson, Esq., surgeon, of Manchester.

July 15, at the Baptist Chapel, Rayleigh, Essex, by the Rev. T. Peters, Mr. Benjamin Boston, of Fulham-road, Brompton, to Miss Sophia Philpott, of Rayleigh.

July 15, at the Baptist Chapel, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. W. Brook, Mr. Joseph Stanford, of Hatched Mill, Lingfield, Surrey, to Emma Fletcher, eldest daughter of James Holmbeck, Esq., of Maripit-hill, Eden Bridge, Kent.

July 19, at the Congregational Church, East Retford, North, by the Rev. R. S. Short, Mr. William Mawer, to Miss Eliza Peterson.

DEATHS.

July 12, at No. 11, Smith-square, Millbank-street, Westminster, aged 72, Miss Sarah Jackson.

July 13, at Islington, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Burningham, for upwards of forty years clerk in the Masters' Offices in Chancery.

July 15, at Norwich, in her 97th year, Mrs. Collyer, relict of the late Rev. Daniel Collyer, of Wroxham Hall.

July 15, at Torquay, George Barrow Lunell, Esq., third son of George Lunell, Esq., of Woodgrove House, Stapleton, and son-in-law of the Rev. Thomas Haynes, late of Bristol.

July 17, at Villiers-terrace, Manchester, aged 10 months, Geraldine Deoria, tenth child of the Rev. D. E. Ford.

July 19, after one week's illness, aged 57, Mr. Thomas Prentice, of Stowmarket, Suffolk.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 17.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1862.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£ 85,878,765	Government Debt ..	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	£ 2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	£ 21,845,390
		Silver Bullion	£ 53,375
	£ 35,878,765		£ 235,878,765

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities ..	£
Reserve	£ 3,150,913	Dead Weight Annuity ..	£ 14,124,546
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	£ 3,908,478	Other Securities ..	£ 11,407,400
Other Deposits	£ 15,429,582	Notes	£ 12,499,010
Seven-day and other Bills	£ 1,333,416	Gold and Silver Coin ..	£ 353,373
	£ 238,384,389		£ 238,384,389

Dated the 15th day of July, 1862.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

CHALLEN, JAMES, Brixton, Surrey, brewer.

BANKRUPT.

EDWARDS, JOHN WILLIAM, Marchmont-street, Brunswick-square, cheesemonger, July 24, Sept. 2: solicitors, Messrs. Ford and Lloyd.

MORRIS, JOHN HENRY, King William-street, Strand, manufacturer of India-rubber pavement, July 26, Sept. 2: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

NICHOLSON, WILLIAM, Shotley Bridge, Durham, timber merchant, July 23, September 3: solicitors, Messrs. Hodgson and Burton, Salisbury-street, Strand; and Mr. Joel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

STEPHENS, ROBERT PEARCE, Liverpool, shipowner, July 28, Aug. 23: solicitor, Mr. Thomson, Liverpool.

STREETER, JONATHAN, Brighton, Sussex, corn merchant, July 30, September 3: solicitors, Mr. Kennett, Brighton, and Mr. Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

WILSON, JOHN, Gateshead, Durham, coach proprietor, July 21, and August 20: solicitors, Mr. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Messrs. Shield and Harwood, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BUCHANAN, WILLIAM, Dunfermline, wright, July 22 and August 12.

CONNELL, WILLIAM, Edinburgh, coach builder, July 19 and August 12.

FOSTER, WILLIAM, Dumfries, joiner, July 25 and August 13.

SCOTT, JAMES, Edinburgh, brush manufacturer, July 23 and August 23.

WALLACE, JAMES, Glasgow, contractor, July 20 and August 13.

DIVIDENDS.

Robert Allison and Thomas Allison, Dean-street, Soho, pianoforte manufacturers, second div. of 4d. and 1s. 3d. on new profits, July 17, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards, Sambrook-court—Robert Attree, Brighton, hosier, second and final div. of 1s. 11d., July 17, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Thomas Barnum, Pall Mall East, wine merchant, first div. of 7s. 6d., July 17, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards, Sambrook-court—Rowland Bateman and Robert Hardwick, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, printers, first div. of 1s. 3d., July 17, and two subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury—Joseph Beaumont, Leman-street, Whitechapel, engineer, first div. of 6s. 8d., July 22, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—Charles Bunyard, Mark-lane, City, seedsman, second div. of 1s. 6d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—William Abram Cogar, Newgate-street, City, and Quadrant, boot and shoe maker, first dividend of 4s., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Richard Gatehouse, Richard Darch, and Gastrell Wilkins, Upper Lissen-street, second div. of 5d., July 19, and two subsequent Mondays, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury—John Gundry, Goldsmiths, Cornhill, merchant, further div. of 2s., any day after August 20, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—Samuel Handley, Manor-terrace, Brixton, builder, first div. of 1s. 6d., July 25, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—George Hart and Thomas Hart, Union-street, South-west, trimming manufacturers, first div. of 6s. 4d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Thomas Keating, St. Paul's-churchyard, druggist, first div. of 2s., July 17, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards, Sambrook-court—Daniel Keith and Thomas Shoobridge, Wood-street, City, warehousemen, first div. of 2s. 9d., July 25, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—Walter M'Dowall, Pemberton-row, City, printer, third div. of 3d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—James Millard, Reading, cooper, first div. of 10s., July 17, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—John Richardson, Edgeware-road, frommonger, second and final div. of 1d., July 17, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Abraham Solomon, Basinghall-street, merchant, second div. of 5d., and 1s. 3d. on new profits, July 17, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards, Sambrook-court—James Starkey, Old-street, St. Luke's, carpenter, third div. of 1s. and 7s. 6d. on new profits, July 17, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards, Sambrook-court.

Tuesday, July 20.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

SAMUEL HORTON, Carlton-road, Old Kent-road, builder, July 18.

BANKRUPT.

ASHBURNER, GEORGE, Bolton-le-Moore, Lancashire, iron-monger, July 20, August 30: solicitors, Mr. Bates, Birmingham, and Mr. Blair, Manchester.

BROOKS, THOMAS, the Lye, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire, nail manufacturer, July 23, August 23: solicitors, Mr. Prescott, Stourbridge; Messrs. Robinson and Fletcher, Dudley; and Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

FORD, DANIEL MARKWATER, Lawrence-lane, City, carrier, August 2, September 8: solicitors, Messrs. Dalton and Hall, Coleman-street, City.

HAYMAN, JOHN, Carbis Hill, near Torpoint, Cornwall, miller, July 23, August 26: solicitors, Messrs. Edmonds and Sons, Plymouth, and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

MASON, THOMAS, Fenchurch-street, City, coal-merchant, July 23, September 3: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chamber, Old Jewry.

POWERS, SAMUEL, High-street, Shadwell, and Munster-street, Regent's-park, victualler, July 23, September 2: solicitors, Mr. France, Goddard-street, Doctor's-commons.

DIVIDENDS.

Joseph Lucas (Horrocks), Manchester, merchant, 1st div. of 8s. 10d.; at Mr. Lee's, Manchester, any Thursday—James Hoyle and Thomas Hoyle, Salford, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, final div. of 4s. 8d.; at Mr. Lee's, Manchester, any Thursday—Thomas Cary Willard Pierce and Gilson Homan, Manchester, merchants, final div. of 1s. 10d.; at Mr. Lee's, Manchester, any Thursday.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 19th.

Our market for Wheat was extremely dull to-day, and the best samples barely supported last Monday's prices. There were few or no buyers of foreign Wheat or Flour, though offered on lower terms. Grinding Barley was not quite so saleable. Fine dry English Beans sold fully as dear, but White Peas were dull sale, and 1s. to 2s. cheaper, having a good supply of foreign. The arrival of Oats was not so extensive to-day, but the dealers having increased their stock considerably from the late supplies, we had few buyers of even the best qualities, which were offered fully 6d. per qr., and inferior heated sorts 1s. per qr. cheaper than on Monday last. Linseed Cakes very dull sale. The weather continues fine. The current prices are under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	Wheat
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 36 to 40		Dantzig	43 to 51
Ditto White	40 to 49	Aphalt and Marks ..	37 to 40
Line, Norfolk, and York, Red	36 to 39	Ditto White	40 to 43
Northumberland, and Scotch, White ..	37 to 42	Pomeranian red ..	34 to 40
Ditto, Red	35 to 38	Rosstock	42 to 48
Devon, and Somerset, Red	— to —	Danish and Friesland ..	36 to 38
Ditto White	— to —	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga ..	33 to 38
Rye	30 to 32	Foliah Odessa	34 to 38
Darley	28 to 31	Marianopolis & Berdianski	38 to 43
Scotch	26 to 30	Taganrog	36 to 40
Angus	— to —	Brabant and French ..	40 to 44
Malt, Ordinary ..	46 to 48	Ditto White	40 to 44
Pale	50 to 55	Salonica	30 to 32
Peas, Grey	30 to 32	Egyptian	26 to 28
Maple	32 to 34	Rye	28 to 30
White	34 to 36	Barley	— to —
Soilers	38 to 40	Wismar & Rosstock ..	23 to 25
Beans, Large	32 to 34	Danish	24 to 27
Ticks	32 to 34	Saal	25 to 27
Harrow	34 to 36	East Friesland	20 to 23
Pigeon	35 to 37	Egyptian	20 to 21
Oats	— to —	Danube	20 to 21
Line & York feed 18 to 19		Peas, White	32 to 34
Do, Poland & Pot. 22 to 23		Boilers	36 to 38
Berwick & Scotch 22 to 24		Beans, Horse	26 to 32
Scotch feed	19 to 22	Pigeon	32 to 34
Irish feed and black 17 to 18		Egyptian	26 to 27
Ditto Potato	19 to 20	Oats	— to —
Linseed, sowing ..	50 to 54	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk. 15 to 16	
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	£22 to £24 per last	Do, thick and brew 17 to 20	
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	26s. to 33s. per cwt.	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	15 to 18
Rape Cake, 24 lbs. to 25 per ton		Flour	— to —
Linseed, 24 lbs. to 25 per ton		U. S., per 100 lbs. ..	18 to 21
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Hamburg	19 to 21
Ship	36 to 38	Dantzig and Stettin ..	19 to 23
Town	34 to 37	French, per 280 lbs. 25 to 28	

SEEDS, Monday, July 19.—No new Seeds have yet appeared at market; and there is, meanwhile, so little doing, that prices cannot be much depended upon.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 19th.

The supply of Beasts from our own grazing districts was by no means large, but its general quality was good. For most breeds we had a steady, though not so active inquiry, at prices about equal to those obtained on Monday last, and at which a fair clearance was effected. The best Scotch sold at 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. The numbers of Sheep were but moderate, the time of year considered, but they mostly came to hand in fair condition. There was a slight improvement in the Mutton trade, and the extreme rates of Monday last were paid in every instance. The prime old Down sold freely at 4s. per 8lbs. Although the supply of Lambs was tolerably good, the demand for that description of stock was somewhat active, at an improvement in the quotations, which ruled from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 3d. per 8lbs.—of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. There was a moderate inquiry for Calves, at fully last week's quotations. We had a very inactive demand for Pigs. In prices, however, no change took place.

PRICES OF STONE OF 80LBS. (SLICKING THE OFF)	
Beef	3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.
Mutton	3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.
Pork	3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.	
Beasts.	Sheep.
Friday	10,950
Monday	28,140

NEWCASTLE AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Monday, July 19.—Owing to the prevailing hot weather, these markets continue to be very scantily supplied with such kind of meat, the demand for which is in a sluggish state, at but little alteration in prices.

Owing to the prevailing hot weather, these markets continue to be very scantily supplied with each kind of meat, the demand for which is in a sluggish state, at but little alteration in prices.

Lambs 2s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, July 17.

Vegetables and fruit are plentiful. The supply of English Pineapples is remarkably good, but the prices are getting lower. The same may be said of Hothouse Grapes. Strawberries are improving in their quality. A few Dessert Apples may still

be obtained. Oranges are plentifully supplied, and very good. Nuts are nearly the same as last quoted. A large quantity of French Cherries still continue to be supplied, some of them bringing only 3d. per lb. Young Carrots, Beans, Lettices, and Artichokes, continue to be supplied from France. New Potatoes are coming in very plentifully; 240 tons were sold in the market last week. Peas are improving in quality. Mushrooms are dear. Out flowers consist of Heaths, Epacris, Cinerarias, Mignonettes, Camellias, Roses, Azaleas, Primulas, Lily of the Valley, and other forced bulbs.

PROVISIONS, London, Monday, July 19.—We have little, if anything, new to report of Irish Butter. The demand was slow last week; the sales on board and landed were neither numerous nor extensive, and scarcely any change in prices. The hot weather, no doubt, had some effect in curtailing the transactions. Dutch in the early part of the week was at 69s. to 60s., but the arrivals on Friday were 600 casks short, and the price in consequence rose to 60s. to 70s. per cwt. For Bacon the demand was brisk, and nearly all in first hands cleared at 2s. to 4s. per cwt. advance. Hams were 3s. to 6s. higher in price, and a ready sale. In Lard no change.

WOOL, City, Monday, July 19.

The imports of Wool into London last week were 1,950 bales; of which 1,350 were from Port Fairy, 548 from Germany, and 188 from the Cape of Good Hope. The public sales are proceeding steadily; but not so briskly as the last series.

TALLOW, MONDAY, July 19.

Our market is in a very depressed state, and prices are fully 3d. per cwt. lower than on Monday last.

To-day, P.Y.O. on the spot is selling at 87s. 6d. For forward delivery during the last three months, there are offers at 88s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 88s. 6d. to 87s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; Rough fat, 3s. 1d. per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Casks.	5,956	24,159	25,483	33,840	43,287
Stock this day ...	43s. 3d.	39s. 3d.	36s. 3d.	37s. 9d.	37s. 9d.
Price of Y. O. ...	43s. 3d.	39s. 3d.	36s. 3d.	37s. 9d.	37s. 9d.
Delivery last week	1016	1157	1364	1445	467
Do. from 1st June	9524	7576	7951	8021	9525
Arrived last week	845	575	206	1254	609
Do. from 1st June	8049	6345	7713	6237	9184
Price of Town ...	46s. 6d.	40s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.

COAL MARKET, Monday, July 19.

Stewart's, 15s. 9d.; Hutton's, 16s.; B. Hutton's, —; Brad-dyll's, 15s. 6d.; Kellor, 15s. 6d.; Richmond's, 15s.; South Durham, 14s. 6d.; Wylam's, 13s. 6d.; Edap, 14s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. 6d.; Adelaide, 14s. 9d.; Tees, 15s. 3d.

Fresh arrivals, 11; left from last day, 197; sold, 208.

COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY.

SUGAR.—The market has been steady to-day. 850 hhds. West India sold, including the public sale of Barbadoes, at 32s. 6d. to 33s.; 600 bags Mauritius sold in public sale at last week's prices, 28s. to 35s. 6d.; 1,400 bags Bengal were also offered and sold at previous rates, 30s. 6d. to 32s. The refined market is quoted the same as last week; grocery lumps, 47s. to 49s.

MOLASSES.—150 puncheons of Barbadoes offered in public sale, were bought in at 15s. 6d.

COFFEE.—2,000 bags Costa Rica were offered; about one-third were bought in at full prices, the remainder sold steadily at last week's prices, 48s. to 73s. 6d. Good ordinary native Ceylon has been sold at 44s., the market closing with buyers at 44s. without finding sellers.

TEA.—The public sales to-day comprised 15,000 packages, of which about 3,000 were sold; the sale went off without spirit, the trade not appearing disposed to buy more than their immediate wants require. Good gunpowder sold freely at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., young hyson at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.

SALT.—1,500 bags were offered in public sale and bought in at 26s. to 29s.; refraction 3 to 10.

COTTON.—There has been 1,000 bales sold on 'Change; prices presumed to be in favour of the buyer.

INDIGO.—Sixth day: 550 chests has passed auction, of which about 400 sold; good shipping qualities went off at full prices; other descriptions heavily at yesterday's prices. 700 scores of Guatemala were offered in public sale and chiefly sold at 1d. to 2d. advance, at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 7d.

TALLOW continues dull of sale; prices are unaltered.

In other articles no material alteration.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE Forty-eighth Annual Exhibition will Close, at their Gallery, 3, Pall-Mall East, on SATURDAY next, JULY 31st.

Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.

GEORGE FRIPP, Sec.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, a sure cure

for scurvy, bad legs, and all impurities of the blood. Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous.

The present proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE, having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large), in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the recipe, title, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the public will ultimately well pay him for his utility.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 6d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 6d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following Testimonial must convince every one of its safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these Drops:—

DECLARATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.—Another most Extraordinary Cure by means of HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the Parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—

"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rolins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbatic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any

man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part we strongly recommend Halse's Scurbutic Drops to the notice of the public.

Signed by "JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.
JOHN MANNING.
HENRY GOODMAN.
WILLIAM PEARSE.
ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

"June 21st, 1845."

The above-mentioned Thomas Bolins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screeching by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which Halse's Scurbutic Drops had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the rosy hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scurbutic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, these drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE BY MEANS OF "HALSE'S SCURBUTIC DROPS."

"Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, Jan. 5, 1845.
"Sir,—I know not how to thank you for the wonderful effect your medicine has had on me. For twelve years and upwards have I suffered from wounds in my leg, and everything I tried had either a bad effect or no effect at all. At last a fellow-sufferer recommended me to try 'Halse's Scurbutic Drops.' I did so, and strange as it may appear, I had scarcely got through the first bottle before my wounds began to heal. Altogether, I have taken six bottles and two boxes of pills, and my leg is now as sound as ever it was, and my general health is also materially improved. Pray make this public, for the benefit of fellow-sufferers,—I remain, Sir, your humble servant.
"CHARLES DICKENSON."

The following is extracted from the *Nottingham Review*, of Nov. 15, 1844:—

"IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY, BAD LEGS, &c.—It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that 'Halse's Scurbutic Drops' make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of medicine, as to its effects on the bulk of the people, than the vendors of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary account of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success and yet, on resorting to this preparation (the now justly-celebrated Halse's Scurbutic Drops), the disease has yielded, as if by magic. We again say, 'Try Halse's Scurbutic Drops.'"

HALSE'S SCURBUTIC DROPS are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 9d. bottles, for 11s., by the following appointed Agents, and by all Medicine Vendors.

WHOLESALE LONDON AGENTS.—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

DURKEE'S GREEN MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE OINTMENT.

A Sovereign, Safe, and Speedy Remedy for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TIC DOULOUREUX, INFLAMMATION of the Chest and Bowels, White Swellings, Glandular and all other unnatural Swellings, Scrofulous Sores, Chilblains, Burns, Scalds and Burns, Inflammation of the Eyes, Broken Breasts and Sore Nipples, Fistula, Boils and Piles, Fresh-cut Wounds, Old and Inveterate Ulcers, and all other INFLAMMATORY ACTION.

The power of this Ointment is astonishingly great. There is no Medicine known that can surpass it in prompt and energetic action. In sufficient quantities to the surface of the body, in the vicinity of the most highly-inflamed parts, it at once subdues the inflammation and pain. It will quiet the most angry-looking wounds, soften and reduce swellings of the hardest kind, and purify and restore to perfect soundness old and inveterate sores. (See Medical and other vouchers.)

Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Edwards, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Taylor, Pall Mall; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

In Pots at 1s. 10d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, with full Directions and Testimonials.

PRESTON and SONS, 24, Smithfield Bars, London, Wholesale Agents by appointment.

Sole Proprietors, BLAKE and CO.,

AMERICAN MEDICAL DEPOT,
529, NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

N.B.—An experienced professional gentleman has been engaged to conduct the Medical Department, and the Proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render the establishment worthy of the increasing patronage of the British community.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

NOW USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

THE Ladies are respectfully solicited to make a trial of the GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE-REFINED POWDER STARCH, which, for Domestic Use, now stands UNRIVALLED.

Copy of Testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey.

Mr. WORTHINGTON, 40, Dunlop-street, Glasgow.
The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.

M. WEIGH, Laundress to Her Majesty.

Royal Laundry, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851.
See also Testimonials from the Lady Mayores of London; Lady of Wm. Chambers, Esq., of Glenormiston, one of the Publishers of "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal;" the Laundresses of the Marchioness of Breadalbane; Countess of Eglington; Countess of Dartmouth; &c.

Sold, Wholesale, in London, by Messrs. Pantin and Turner; Hooper Brothers; Batty and Feast; Sterry, Sterry, and Co.; John Hyman; Croft and Innocent; Petty, Wood, and Co.; Twelvrees Brothers; C. B. Williams and Co.; R. Letchford and Co.; John Yates and Co.; T. Snelling; John Brewer; Field, Roberts, and Barber; A. Braden and Co.; Yates, Walton, and Turner; William Clayton and Co.; and R. Wakefield, 35, Fenchurch-street, and Retail by all Shopkeepers.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents:—M. A. W. Worthington, 40, Dunlop-street, Glasgow.
Messrs. W. B. W. Worthington, Mackay, and Co., 40, King

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY has for more than 150 years received Extensive and Increasing Public Patronage. The Stock, comprising IVORY, BONE, HORN, and STAG HANDLES, stands unrivalled in Extent and Variety; the prices are the lowest, and the quality of the Steel the very best. Deane's Monument Razors, and London-bridge Strops, are preferred by the best judges to any other. Their Pen and Pocket Knives, 6d. each, and upwards, and Ladies' Scissors, of every description, are all of the finest quality.

DRAWING-ROOM STOVES.—A large and handsome collection of BRIGHT STOVES for the drawing or dining-room, embracing all the newest designs, is always on sale, in the Stove and Fender department of DEANE, DRAY, and Co.'s establishment. They have applied to these and other classes of register stoves patented improvements, economising the consumption of fuel, for which the highest testimonials have been given. Deane, Dray, and Co., also invite attention to their improved COOKING STOVE, adapted for Gentlemen's Mansions and all large Establishments, with Kitchen Ranges of the best construction. In FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS they are constantly introducing every novelty at the lowest possible prices.

SILVER PATTERN SPOONS AND FORKS.—All the newest and best designs of these cheap, useful, and elegant articles in ELECTRO-SILVERED and DEANEAN PLATE are always on Sale—in DEANE, DRAY, and Co.'s Show Rooms. The beautiful metal from which they are produced is distinguished for its unsurpassed purity, and perfect silver hue. It is also manufactured in liqueur-stands, dish-covers, cruet, candlesticks, &c., a large variety of which are always on hand.

FAMILIES FURNISHING may obtain, Post Free, on application, DEANE, DRAY, and Co.'s General Furnishing Priced List, enumerating more than Five Hundred articles selected from the various departments of their establishment, requisite in fitting up a Family Residence. The stock includes, TABLE CUTLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, LAMPS, PAPER MACHE, TRAYS, FENDERS, and FIRE IRONS, IRON BEDSTEADS, BRITANNIA METAL, Tin and Japan Ware, Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c. Established A.D. 1700. DEANE, DRAY, and Co., (opening to the Monument), London-bridge.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &c.,

MAY be, with certainty, obtained by using a very small portion of ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE, every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking greyness, &c. For Children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of Hair, and rendering the use of the small comb unnecessary. Persons who have been deceived by ridiculously-named imitations of this Pomade, will do well to write to the pretended authors of the numerous so-called "testimonials" appended to other advertisements of this class, which are, without exception, as spurious as the articles they represent, and make on trial of the genuine preparation, which they will never regret.

TESTIMONIALS.

the originals of which, with many others, may be seen at the establishment; or the authors themselves may be inquired of—a test which "testimonials" in advertisements imitating this cannot stand:—

Mr. John Bottomley, Southwam:—"Your Parisian Pomade is very superior to anything of the kind I ever met with."

Covestry:—"Mrs. Ogilvie is anxious to have the Pomade by return, as her hair is much improved by its use."

Miss Jackson, 14, Lee-street, Chorlton, Manchester:—"I have used one box; my hair in one place had fallen off, it is now grown surprisingly."

Lieut. Holroyd, R.N., writes:—"Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much."

Mr. Winckle, Brigg:—"I am happy to inform you my hair has very much improved, since using your Pomade."

Mr. Canning, 129, Northgate, Wakefield:—"I have found your Pomade the best yet. The only good about the others is their singular names."

Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton:—"The young man has now a good pair of whiskers. I want you to send me two pots other customers."

DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS—BUT CURE THEM.

Soft and hard Corns and Bunions may be instantly relieved, and permanently cured in three or four days, by MADAME COUPELLE'S SOLVENT. It is sent post free on receipt of 13 postage stamps.

Rev. W. B. Clifton, West Willow, Romney:—"Found it eradicate expeditiously, and without pain, his Corns of 30 years' standing, after all the other professed remedies had failed."

Price 2s. per Pot, sent post free with instructions, &c., on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Madame Couperelle, Ely-place, Holborn, London, or it may be obtained of the Agents below.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—None is genuine unless the signature, "Rosalie Couperelle," is in red letters on a white ground, on the stamp round each package of her preparations.

Sold wholesale by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; and they may be obtained through all respectable perfumers and medicine vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—Should difficulty occur, endorse stamps to Mdlle. Rosalie Couperelle.

ELECTRO PLATING UPON ARGENTINE SILVER

ARGENTINE SILVER was introduced to the Public about ten years since, and very truly described as the best imitation of silver ever discovered. Large quantities have been sold, but after a few months' wear it has invariably disappointed the purchasers. GEORGE ATTENBOROUGH, SILVERSMITH, 252, REGENT-STREET, therefore uses the Argentine Silver ONLY AS A BODY, OR FOUNDATION, which, when plated by the electro process, produces articles both of utility and ornament, that cannot be surpassed even by sterling silver itself. The stock is unrivalled for quality, elegance, and variety, including every requisite for the table or sideboard, and a magnificent display of EPERGNEs, CANDELABRA, and FLOWER VASES.

SILVER PLATE, in great variety.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS, 7s. 2d. per Oz.

Illustrated Catalogues, containing upwards of 1,000 estimates and sketches, sent post free.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—GEORGE ATTENBOROUGH invites the public generally, but especially parties contemplating the purchase of a Time Keeper, to inspect his stock of Gold and Silver WATCHES; it consists of upwards of 500 WATCHES OF FIRST RATE CHARACTER, including a very fine and modern Duplex Minute Repeater, by Barwise, and a few other second-hand Watches, by esteemed makers. GOLD WATCHES, horizontal construction, with full complement of jewels, and maintaining power, from 4 guineas to 10 guineas; with lever escapements, from 6 to 20 guineas. SILVER WATCHES from 2 guineas each. A Two Years' Guarantee, signed by the Proprietor, given with every Watch sold.

GOLD CHAINS AND JEWELLERY.—A magnificent and very extensive stock of solid Gold Chains (charged weight and fashion), also Jewellery of every kind in the most modern style—pure quality, and best workmanship. Illustrated Catalogues of Watches and Jewellery sent post free. Every description of Plate and Jewels taken in exchange.

GEORGE ATTENBOROUGH, 252, REGENT-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

THE HOOPING COUGH, so frequently fatal, (as the weekly returns of the Registrar-General show), and always so distressing to the health and constitution, often the originating cause of consumption, and asthmatical complaints, developed in after life, is RELIEVED IN A FEW HOURS, AND COMPLETELY CURED IN FROM FOURTEEN TO TWENTY-ONE DAYS, by the

GOLDEN AROMATIC UNGUENT

an external remedy, compounded of precious essential oils; and that without the use of internal medicine, so difficult to administer in this complaint, especially to children. It is equally efficacious in the treatment of the various disorders of which persons are most susceptible, who suffered with protracted HOOPING COUGH, OR FROM VIOLENT AND NEGLECTED COLDS, AS ASTHMA, CONSUMPTIVE COUGH, PERIODICAL COUGH, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, &c.

In the first stages of these complaints a speedy cure will surely follow on the administration of this remedy; and in more advanced and confirmed stages, relief is almost immediately experienced, even when every other means have failed. No family should be without the Golden Aromatic Unguent, but have it at hand, ready for use on the development of first symptoms. It cannot long remain uncalled for, as it is particularly serviceable in the cure of Burns, Bruises, Scalds, Blisters, Swellings, Bites of Insects, and minor ailments.

The most explicit and carefully prepared directions for administration, &c., in every case, accompany each bottle.

Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., by Mr. J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs. Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Messrs. Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Mr. Prout, 229, Strand; and all other respectable chemists, &c., throughout the kingdom.

JOHN VOLLUM,

No. 3, FINSBURY-PAVEMENT, and 22, FINSBURY-PLACE, CITY, LONDON.

HAS a most Elegant, Extensive, and Superior Stock of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, and BEDDING, of every description, the whole of which being MANUFACTURED upon the PREMISES, and of THOROUGHLY SEASONED MATERIALS, will be warranted of the very Best Description that can be produced, the Prices of which are lower than is charged by many pretended Manufacturers for their inferior articles.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, all hair stuffing, 15s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. in Morocco, 21s.

EASY CHAIRS, 2 guineas to 4 guineas.

Ditto COUCHES, 3½ guineas.

Telescope DINING TABLES, 4 guineas to 8 guineas.

Elegant FOUR-POST CORNICE BEDSTEADS, 3½ guineas.

ARABIAN TOP, 4 to 6 guineas.

MARBLE-TOP WASH-STANDS, 30s.

MATRESSES of every quality.

WHITE GOOSE FEATHERS, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

GREY GOOSE DITTO, 1s. to 1s. 4d.

An extensive variety of BEDSTEADS, with suitable BEDDING, &c., complete, are fixed in the Show-rooms, and ready for immediate use.

The CARPET SHOW-ROOMS contain all the newest designs of the present year, the prices of which are much reduced.

SPLENDID BRUSSELS CARPETS, at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per yard.

PATENT TAPESTRY, a most beautiful article for the DRAWING-ROOM, at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per yard.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of DAMASKS, CHINTZES, BROCATS, &c., for BED FURNITURES and WINDOW CURTAINS, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per yard.

ELEGANT GILT WINDOW CORNICES at 2s. 6d. per foot.

PARTIES FURNISHING, having regard to economy, and wishing to procure FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at LOW PRICES, are respectfully solicited to inspect the above goods previous to giving their orders, as the striking superiority of this class of furniture over the showy, useless description now so generally sold, will be at once apparent to all gentlemen of taste and judgment.

A WRITTEN WARRANTY with all goods, as also references of the highest respectability, if required.

CATALOGUES to be had on application, or sent free by post.

NO CHARGE for packing COUNTRY ORDERS.

(Established 1804.)

3, FINSBURY-PAVEMENT.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

AN Oriental Botanical Preparation, perfectly free from all mineral and metallic admixture. It is distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it expels all impurities from the surface, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolorations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous defects, render it indispensable to every toilet.

Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allay all irritation, and tenderness of the skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant. During the heat and dust of summer, and in cases of sunburn, stings of insects, or incidental inflammation, its virtues have long and extensively been acknowledged. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection by the several Courts of Europe, together with the *élite* of the Aristocracy.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

PEARLY SET OF TEETH.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or PEARL DENTRIFIC, a white powder, compounded of the choicest and most *rock-crystallized* ingredients of the Oriental Herbal, of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the breath sweet and pure. It extirpates all tartarous adhesions to the Teeth, and ensures a pearl-like whiteness to the enamelled surface. Its Anti-Septic and Anti-Scurbutic Properties exercise a highly beneficial and salutary influence; they arrest the farther progress of decay of the Teeth, induce a healthy action of the Gums, and cause them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness.

Its unprecedented good effects have obtained it the patronage of the several Courts and the Aristocracy throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is held.—Price 2s. 9d. per box.

ROWLANDS' AQUA D'ORO.

Combines the spirituous essences and essential properties of the most esteemed and valuable exotic flowers and plants, without any one being in the ascendant. It retains its fresh and delightful odourousness for days. The rich aroma of this elaborately distilled perfume is gently stimulating to the nerves, it relieves the head, invigorates the system, and taken as a cooling beverage (diluted with water), in cases of lassitude or fatigue, it is found most cordial and restorative in its effects. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle.

N.B.—A Golden Fountain of the AQUA D'ORO was exhibited at the Crystal Palace.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Unprincipled Shopkeepers, for the sake of gaining a trifle more profit, vend the most Spurious Compounds under the same names. It is therefore highly necessary to see that the word "ROWLANDS" precedes the name of the Article on the Wrapper or Label of each.

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37	1 17 7	2 4 4	49	2 13 5	2 13 1
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The principle on which the Profits are divided is at once safe, equitable, and favourable to good lives—the surplus being reserved for those Members who alone can make Surplus Payments: in other words, for those whose Premiums, with Accumulated Interest, amount to the sums in their Policies.

This principle, while it, on the one hand, avoids the anomaly of giving additions to those Policies which become claims in their earlier years, secures, on the other hand, that there is no Member who has not been, in a pecuniary sense, a gainer by the transaction, who does not receive a share of the Profits.

Annual Premiums to Assure £100 at Death.

Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.
25	£1 18 0	40	£2 14 9
30	2 1 6	45	3 5 9
35	2 6 10	50	4 1 7

The same Premium which, at age Thirty, for example, is charged in the other Scottish Mutual Offices for Assurance of £1,000, will secure in this Society a Policy of £1,238.

Copies of the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, Prospectus, and every information, may be had free, on application at the LONDON BRANCH, 12, Moorgate-street.

GEORGE GRANT, Resident Secretary.

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